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EEC Overrides U.K. Veto on Prices

British Call Unprecedented Rebuff 'Change in Rules'

BRUSSELS — Britain was plunged into an unprecedented crisis in its relations with its partners in the European Economic Community Tuesday after EEC governments decided to push through farm price increases in the face of British opposition.

After agriculture ministers from seven governments cast the unprecedented vote here to overturn a British veto on the 1982-83 farm price increases, Britain announced that the basis of its nine-year membership in the EEC had been altered.

"They have changed the rules of the game," British Agriculture Minister Peter Walker said after emerging from what was described as an acrimonious meeting. "I regard this as a very sad and damaging day in the EEC's history."

According to those attending the meetings, Mr. Walker had heated exchanges with many of his colleagues as seven ministers agreed to force through price increases averaging 10.5 per cent.

The end of a 16-year tradition imposed by France giving each country the right to veto important decisions will prompt a major review of Britain's relations with the continent, Mr. Walker said. In London, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said the vote was without precedent and would raise serious issues.

Denmark and Greece joined Britain in refusing to participate in the voting, arguing that member states must retain their right of veto.

In a bitter attack on the French and West German farm ministers, Edith Cresson and Josef Eril, Mr. Walker said it was an impetuous decision which on reflection the majority of ministers would come to regret.

Mr. Walker refused to be drawn out on sanctions. A senior British official, however, in response to speculation that his government would withhold cash from the EEC or even temporarily withdraw from EEC business, said "all the options are open."

A Cabinet meeting on Thursday will discuss the vote and the terms of membership have been renegotiated, the official said.

British officials were saying privately that they could adopt the same empty chair strategy used by France when it withdrew from EEC affairs for six months in the 1960s. It was that crisis that prompted the so-called Luxembourg compromise giving each of the EEC members the right of veto in decisions in which they considered vital national interests were at stake.

But Mr. Walker's position brought an equally tough stance from West Germany, France and Italy, all of which defended the decision to vote down Britain. Mr. Eril accused Mr. Walker of cynicism in trying to block the farm price rises until it secured the EEC budget rebates it is demanding.

The dispute over Britain's demands for hefty cash rebates on its payments to the EEC budget — which prompted the British veto on farm prices in the first place — remains unresolved. Foreign ministers are due to make a renewed attempt to settle the issue at a meeting early next week.

In the long term, Britain would like the EEC budget reformed, cutting farm spending and developing other policies so that it gets more back from the EEC budget. This, it says, would end its repeated and fiercely contested demands for budget rebates that have plagued EEC business for the past three years.



British Agriculture Minister Peter Walker discussing the adverse EEC vote with reporters.

British Fleet Said to Prepare for Battle

U.K. Assault Is Expected This Week If Peace Talks at UN End in Failure

By R.W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service

LONDON — Britain's battle fleet has begun to move into assault formation in the South Atlantic, informed military sources reported Tuesday night.

The sources said that Rear Adm. John F. Woodward, the task force commander, was gathering his ships into one group, with the amphibious assault ships Fearless and Intrepid and smaller logistical landing craft positioned for an attack on the Falkland Islands. Once the maneuver has been completed, the British force will be prepared to launch a large- or small-scale invasion if the word is given by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Answering questions Tuesday afternoon in the House of Commons, Mrs. Thatcher said she expected a reply from Argentina "within a day or so" to what is described in official circles here as a "take-it-or-leave-it" formulation of the British position. It was passed to the Argentine on Monday by Javier Pérez de Cañal, the United Nations' secretary-general, to whom it had been outlined by Sir Anthony Parsons, Britain's delegate to the United Nations.

"We cannot go on prevaricating," the prime minister said. "Argentina is trying to spin out negotiations. No military action can be held up in any way. To do so would be to give notice to the dictator." — Gen. Leopoldo Galtieri, the Argentine president.

"Very Merciful"

Mrs. Thatcher granted an impassioned request from the leader of the opposition Labor Party, Michael Foot, for a sixth emergency debate on the Falklands later this week. But she dismissed as constitutionally and practically unacceptable his demand that the house be given a chance to judge the Argentine response to Britain's negotiating terms well before any new military action was ordered.

The prime minister expressed confidence that the Commons "would not flinch from a settlement by force" of the Falklands dispute.

When a Labor Member of Parliament suggested that Mrs. Thatcher might seek a face-to-face meeting with Gen. Galtieri in a last-ditch attempt to avoid full-scale armed conflict with Argentina, she replied: "I'm a very merciful person. The answer is no, Sir."

Senior government officials made it clear that, from the British point of view, the biggest problem in the search for a peaceful settlement was not specific issues but the Argentine air force commander, Gen. Basilio Lami Dozo, who Tuesday threatened a large-scale air attack on the British fleet by his big force of land-based jet fighter-bombers.

For the second day running, there were no reports of significant military action. The Ministry of Defense said that a Sea King helicopter had ditched in the sea after a mechanical failure. The crew was said to have survived without injury.

There were suspicions, however, that the ministry was withholding information on the fleet's activities and refusing to clear dispatches of correspondents on the aircraft carriers Hermes and Invincible. Mrs. Thatcher increased such speculation when she said, without explanation, that while awaiting further developments at the United Nations, "we are meanwhile increasing the military pressure on the Argentines."

The ministry had no comment on the reports of Adm. Woodward's redeployment of its ships. It almost never confirms such moves.

The Cabinet's general lack of faith in the good will and honesty of the Argentine junta. Mrs. Thatcher was said to doubt whether any undertaking by the junta could be safely relied upon.

She alluded to this feeling in the House, remarking that in six weeks of negotiation there had been no sign of Argentine willingness to conform with the requirements of UN Resolution 502, which called upon Buenos Aires to pull its troops out of the islands, which they seized after 149 years of British rule on April 2.

The Cabinet met Tuesday morning in an emergency session, following a 90-minute meeting of the inner war Cabinet. Mrs. Thatcher and her ministers were reported to have reviewed such matters as the British order of battle, the weather in the South Atlantic and other factors that would influence the timing of any move to oust the Argentines. The emphasis, participants said, was entirely on the military side.

"Atmosphere of Climax"

"The whole atmosphere is one of climax," a Thatcher aide asserted. An invasion would be ordered, he added, "when we are ready."

A few analysts suggested that Mrs. Thatcher's public comments and the private implications by her aides constituted part of a war of nerves designed to force the Argentines to give ground in the peace talks in New York. They compared what they described as her tactics of "brinkmanship" to those of the Argentine air force commander, Gen. Basilio Lami Dozo, who Tuesday threatened a large-scale air attack on the British fleet by his big force of land-based jet fighter-bombers.

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Leonid I. Brezhnev, on national television, said the Russians welcomed Mr. Reagan's proposal to discuss arms limitations.

NATO Ministers Support British; Endorse Reagan Missile-Cut Plan

By John M. Goshko

Washington Post Service

LUXEMBOURG — Foreign ministers of the NATO nations condemned Argentina Tuesday for aggression against the Falkland Islands and also called on the Soviet Union to respond quickly to U.S. proposals for strategic arms reductions.

The ministers ended their two-day spring meeting here as Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev, speaking in Moscow, replied to President Reagan's nuclear reduction plan by saying his country is willing to begin talks if the United States agrees to a freeze on strategic nuclear weapons.

Reports of Mr. Brezhnev's speech drew a cautious reaction from Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., who repeated past U.S. rejections of the freeze idea, but added: "To the extent they're willing to get into the negotiations as early as possible, that's fine."

Mr. Haig spoke at a news conference concluding the NATO meeting, which was dominated by broad expressions of European support for the missile-reduction proposals put forward by Mr. Reagan on May 9 and European concern about the effects of Britain's confrontation with Argentina.

In regard to the Falklands, the communiqué reiterated opposition to the use of force to resolve disputes, and said: "The allies condemn Argentina for its aggression against the Falkland Islands and deplore the fact that after more than six weeks she still has not withdrawn her forces in compliance with mandatory Resolution 502 of the Security Council."

This language gave a new boost to allied backing of Britain, which on Monday night found itself pressed to get its partners in the 16-nation European Economic Community to extend sanctions against Argentina for an additional seven days.

With the exception of Ireland, EEC countries are NATO members. When the request for renewed sanctions was considered by the EEC in a marathon session Monday, Italy and Ireland made clear their reservations but agreed to go along with the extension.

Italy was among the countries subscribing to the tough language directed against Argentina in Tuesday's communiqué. Both Mr. Haig and NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns said they had not heard a single word of criticism directed against Britain and its resort to military action in the South Atlantic.

On the arms-reduction issue, the ministers endorsed the idea of negotiations to eliminate U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range, land-based missiles and to make substantial reductions in intercontinental strategic nuclear systems.

"Realistic Offer"

The communiqué called the Reagan plan, which would make deep cuts in the U.S. and Soviet stockpiles of long-range nuclear warheads as well as missiles with the goal of bringing them down to equal levels, "a far-reaching but realistic offer."

Mr. Haig seized upon these points in responding to questions about the counterproposal made by Mr. Brezhnev Tuesday, but added: "It is our very firm conviction that nuclear freezes do not promote effective arms control."

He continued, "It would codify Soviet advantages and leave the United States and the West at a disadvantage to join such a proposal."

Norway Joins Boycott

OSLO (Reuters) — Norway, although not a member of the EEC, decided Tuesday to ban all imports from Argentina, effective from Wednesday until May 24.

Brezhnev Accepts Offer Of U.S. Weapons Talks

By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Leonid I. Brezhnev called Tuesday for a nuclear "freeze," declaring readiness to reach an accord with the United States that would either ban or severely restrict the development of all new types of strategic armaments.

Accepting President Reagan's proposal to resume strategic talks, Mr. Brezhnev said the freeze could be achieved "now, as soon as the talks begin," and that it would "facilitate" progress toward an eventual "radical limitation and reduction" of nuclear weapons.

Speech Televised

But while he welcomed Mr. Reagan's proposal as a "step in the right direction," the Soviet leader warned that the "essence" of Mr. Reagan's approach to arms control was "absolutely unilateral in nature" and "directly prejudicing" Soviet security interests.

[A White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said the Reagan administration welcomed Mr. Brezhnev's willingness to negotiate strategic arms cuts but repeated U.S. opposition to a freeze on nuclear arms. Reuters reported from Washington.]

Without giving a detailed counterproposal, Mr. Brezhnev declared in a nationally televised speech that "it is necessary to preserve everything positive" that had been achieved in earlier Soviet-American strategic arms limitation talks.

The new talks, he added, "do not start from scratch but a good deal of far-from-useless work has already been done. This should not be overlooked."

The remark was interpreted by Western diplomatic analysts here as a clear indication that the Russians consider the 1979 Soviet-American strategic arms limitation agreement as the basic framework for the future negotiations although they do not expect its ratification by Congress.

The insistence on preserving "everything positive" in that accord was interpreted as an indication that there was some room for compromise with the Reagan administration, possibly involving some part of the president's proposal.

The 75-year-old Soviet leader appeared to have fully recovered from his recent illness. Addressing the opening session of a Young Communist League congress, he spoke forcefully and seemed far

more vigorous than only two weeks ago.

The basic thrust of his response to Mr. Reagan's May 9 speech suggested skepticism about U.S. intentions. But Mr. Brezhnev used the opportunity to seize the initiative by adopting the "freeze" proposals of anti-nuclear groups in the United States and Western Europe and presenting it as his own plan.

"Strategic Armaments"

He said "it was very important to effectively block all the channels for the continuation of the strategic arms race in any form and this means that the development of new types of strategic weapons should be either banned or restricted to the utmost" by agreements.

"We would be prepared to reach agreement that the strategic armaments of the Soviet Union and the United States are frozen already now, as soon as the talks begin. Frozen quantitatively. And that their modernization is limited to the utmost," he said.

In his speech, Mr. Brezhnev for the first time hinted openly that he was prepared to negotiate reductions of intermediate nuclear missiles with China.

Negotiations in Geneva

GENEVA (NYT) — The chief negotiators of talks between the United States and the Soviet Union on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe returned here Tuesday after a two-month recess. The first session of talks is expected to begin Thursday.

INSIDE

MOON GUILTY — A federal jury in New York found the Rev. Sun Myung Moon guilty of conspiracy to evade taxes on about \$162,000 in personal income for the years 1973 through 1975. Page 2.

TAIWAN ARMS — The United States has told China it does not expect to sell arms to Taiwan indefinitely, in what senior foreign diplomats described Tuesday as a major shift of U.S. flexibility. Page 6.

ALCOHOLISM — Among younger women in the United States, alcoholism has risen sharply in the last decade and may affect many women's lives even more negatively than men's, a survey shows. Page 5.

EMPLOYMENT
WANTED: AMERICAN LAWYER
SECRETARIES
OVERSEAS
Specialist
RANDSTAD
FULLY TRAINED
BARGE SA
TAIRE
ECTION

WORLD BRIEFS

Syria Rejects Charges in Paris Blast

PARIS — The Syrian Embassy Tuesday rejected accusations that Damascus was responsible for the terrorist bomb explosion off the Champs Elysees April 22 in which one person was killed and 63 were injured.

The embassy statement appeared directed against Walid Abou Zahra, publisher of the Lebanese, anti-Syrian weekly *Al Watan al Arabi*. He was quoted Monday as saying that he had evidence linking Syria to the bomb explosion carried outside his newspaper's offices.

The embassy said that "At a time when one thought that reason and common sense would win over and would make it clear that Syria could in no way be involved in the rue Marbeuf attack, the same persons who had been throwing around untruth and unbelievable information are again getting hysterical."

Spanish-U.S. Treaty Talks Falter

MADRID — Last-minute difficulties over a new defense treaty between Spain and the United States have forced U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. to cancel a scheduled visit here Tuesday, spokesmen for both governments said.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman declined to give details of the difficulties but denied press reports that quoted sources close to the negotiations as saying the problems centered on U.S. use of the bases for operations with which Spain might not agree. Both sides are trying to produce agreement by Friday, when an extension to the present treaty expires. The treaty was last renewed in 1976.

Defense Rests in Spain's Coup Trial

MADRID — Spain's military trial of 32 officers and a civilian accused of staging an abortive coup last year entered its final stage Tuesday as defense lawyers concluded their case.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday but the verdicts and possible sentences are not expected until the end of this month or early in next month. The prosecution has demanded sentences of 30 years in prison on charges of military rebellion for Lt. Col. Jaime Milans del Bosch, Maj. Gen. Alfonso Armada Comyn and Lt. Col. Antonio Tegner Molina, who commanded the Civil Guards who stormed the Madrid parliament Feb. 23 last year. Lesser sentences are being sought for the other accused.

Defense lawyers have either denied that their clients plotted a coup or argued that they believed the operation had tacit support from King Juan Carlos I. In the case of junior officers, they have argued that their clients were obeying orders. The coup attempt failed when the king disowned and denounced it.

Iranians Protected in U.S. Case

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court Tuesday supported the State Department's refusal to tell a newspaper whether two prominent Iranians held U.S. passports.

The Washington Post made the request under the Freedom of Information Act in September, 1979, when Iran was in revolutionary ferment. The State Department refused on grounds that anti-American feeling there could endanger the lives of Iranians known to hold U.S. passports.

The Post requested State Department documents indicating whether the Iranians Ali Behzadnia and Ibrahim Yazdi, held valid U.S. passports. Mr. Yazdi had been foreign minister under Mehdi Bazargan, who headed the provisional government formed after the shah's regime collapsed. Mr. Behzadnia had held a high post in the Ministry of National Guidance.

Chinese Floods Begin to Subside

HONG KONG — Last week's floods to the north and west of Canton have begun to subside, leaving at least 430 dead, 1.1 million homeless and 750,000 acres of farmland inundated, the Chinese news agency reported Tuesday.

The torrent also washed away 25,000 tons of stored food, destroyed 114 reservoirs, damaged 136 small power stations and wrecked 248 bridges. Most of the deaths were caused by collapsing houses in the Shaoguan area, about 100 miles (160 kilometers) north of Canton, and in Zhaoqing prefecture, about 50 miles west of the provincial capital.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches



POLISH PATROL — In a photograph made May 12, riot police patrol central Warsaw for the second consecutive day as farmers celebrated the first anniversary of Rural Solidarity.

U.S. Jury Finds Rev. Moon Guilty Of Avoiding Taxes on \$162,000

By Paul Serafini

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — A federal court jury here Tuesday found the Rev. Sun Myung Moon guilty of conspiracy to evade taxes on about \$162,000 in personal income and of filing false returns for the years 1973 through 1975.

Mr. Moon, the 62-year-old evangelist and businessman who built his worldwide Unification Church into a multimillion-dollar organization, displayed no emotion as the verdict was read. He could be sentenced to a prison term of 14 years.

The jury of 10 women and two men delivered the verdict in U.S. District Court in Manhattan after deliberating for nearly four days following a six-week trial.

Takeru Kamiyama, 40, a top aide and co-defendant, was convicted of aiding in the tax evasion conspiracy and of 10 substantive charges involving obstruction of justice through lying and submission of false documents to block the tax investigation.

The conspiracy stems from about \$112,000 in interest earned on \$1.6 million in deposits at the Chase Manhattan Bank in accounts under Mr. Moon's name

and from \$50,000 worth of corporate shares Mr. Moon received without paying for them and failing to declare them as taxable.

The government maintained that the assets were Mr. Moon's personally and he failed to declare them. The defense unsuccessfully sought to establish that the assets, although in Mr. Moon's name, belonged to the church.

Until Tuesday's verdict, Mr. Moon and his followers had won a series of court victories, the most recent of which was a unanimous state ruling declaring the Unification Church to be a genuine religious organization entitled to tax exemption.

Before that, the U.S. Supreme Court struck down a Southampton ordinance that barred Moon followers from door-to-door soliciting. The high court also ruled in another case that a church member could sue under federal civil rights law for being kidnapped by "deprogrammers."

The Unification Church is best known for its youthful followers, nicknamed Moonies, who seek converts on city streets. Parents of some Moonies claim that they were brainwashed and lured into the Moon camp. There have been

kidnappings of some followers by parents who sought to have them "deprogrammed."

The church claims three million members throughout the world, 30,000 of them in the United States. It has invested money in a variety of ventures, including a fishing fleet in Gloucester, Mass., and property in New York City and suburban areas.

When the trial opened April 1, prosecutor Martin F. Humebaum declared that the case was about taxes and fraud. He said Mr. Moon tried to hide \$112,000 in interest on \$1.6 million deposited in personal accounts in 1973, 1974 and 1975.

He said an additional \$50,000 on which taxes were evaded were earned in 1973 when Mr. Moon formed an import-export company and subscribed to \$50,000 worth of its stock, for which the church paid.

A prosecution witness, Michael Y. Warden, a former church member, testified that when he asked whether money from accounts in Mr. Moon's name could be used for a church project, he was told: "That's father's money. That is not accessible."

British Urge Pope Not to Cancel Trip

U.K. Catholic Leaders Carry Pleas to Pontiff

By Leonard Downie Jr.

Washington Post Service

LONDON — Roman Catholic Church leaders here are making an impassioned plea to Pope John Paul II not to cancel his scheduled visit to Britain at the end of this month because of the undeclared war over the Falkland Islands.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher also said Monday night in a radio interview that she hoped "very much" the pope would still come to Britain. "So many people are looking forward to it," she said. "So many people have made endless effort to see him and to organize things for him."

Church leaders fear the pope will decide this week to cancel the six-day visit from May 28 through June 2 unless there is an unexpected breakthrough in negotiations at the United Nations for a diplomatic settlement. As sporadic combat continued in the South Atlantic and a British counter-invasion of the Falklands appeared imminent, the pope said Sunday at the Vatican that "the context [of the visit] can only be one of peace and serenity."

In a last-minute attempt to change his mind, the archbishops of Liverpool and Glasgow were sent to Rome Monday to argue that the pope could still come to Britain if he also announced he would visit Argentina as soon as possible, according to Cardinal Basil Hume, Catholic primate for England and Wales. They were received by the pope Tuesday.

Movement Toward Unity Cardinal Hume said the archbishops also hope to impress the pope with "the degree of disappointment" among all Britons about the prospect of cancellation of the first papal visit to Britain since King Henry VIII broke with Rome in the 16th century. The visit had been envisioned by both Catholic and Anglican church leaders as an important symbol of their growing movement toward Christian unity.

A Gallup poll published in Sunday's edition of the Sunday Telegraph showed that two of three Britons want the pope's visit here to go ahead as scheduled. Those favoring continuation of the visit included 77 percent of the Catholics polled and 62 percent of Church of England members. Catholics represent about 10 percent of the population.

Cardinal Hume told a group of American reporters here Monday that this desire also has been reflected in heavy mail received by him, other church leaders, Catholic publications and Britain's national newspapers.

Pointing out that they blame Argentina for causing the hostilities that may be the cause of a cancellation of the papal visit, Cardinal Hume said, "They feel if the pope doesn't come, that he is punishing English Catholics."

Mission to Vatican "I find myself torn," said Cardinal Hume, who spent four hours at the Vatican last Monday trying to persuade the pope to make the visit. "On balance, I believe the pope should come. This is a pastoral visit. That is what many Catholics say — this is a pastoral visit that should not be canceled for political reasons."

Catholic church sources here said they believe the pope is being advised to stay away from Britain by aides in the Vatican who are in close contact with the church in South America.

Cardinal Hume said he doubted that British bishops would try to reschedule the papal visit because of money problems. More than \$14 million has been spent on the visit so far, and about \$5 million is not covered by insurance if it is canceled. Church leaders said it would be difficult to raise all that money again and impossible to obtain insurance for another visit.

Man to Be Tried for Attack LISBON (UPI) — Juan Fernandez Krohn, 32, will stand trial on charges of trying to murder the pope, but the proceedings may not begin for as long as six months, police said Monday.

Guinea Bissau Cabinet Shuffled by President LISBON — Guinea Bissau's President Joao Bernardo Vieira has taken over the armed forces and interior ministries in a major Cabinet shuffle. Portuguese state radio reported Tuesday.

Victor Saude Maria, until now vice president of the Council of the Revolution and foreign affairs minister, becomes premier, a post vacant since President Vieira seized power in a 1980 coup and ended plans for unity with the Cape Verde Islands. Samba Lamine Mane was named foreign affairs minister.

Weapons May Be Key To Tactics of British In Falklands Dispute

By Drew Middleton

New York Times Service

LONDON — British tactics in what senior officers regard as the critical week of the Falkland Islands operation will be dictated as much by weapons, both Argentine and British, as any other military factor.

NATO analysts deduce from this that further British attacks, which they expect to range from more commando descents on isolated Argentine positions on both

East and West Falkland to a major landing on the eastern island, will be carried out under conditions that ensure adequate cover and avoid the main Argentine forces.

British commanders, one source said, would be wary of exposing either troops or aircraft to fire from Argentine surface-to-air missiles, heavy mortars and field guns. The Argentine marines, who make up part of the island's garrison, normally are equipped with the Bantam anti-aircraft missile but the number that are deployed is not known.

NEWS ANALYSIS

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New Torpedoes Deployed Harrier raids have brought to action a number of 30mm anti-aircraft guns around Stanley airfield although, so far, these have been relatively unsuccessful against British aircraft.

Concern about the danger from Argentine submarines has led the British to deploy the new Stingray torpedoes considered by military specialists as one of the most sophisticated in service with any nation.

The Stingray can be carried by the Nimrod long-range reconnaissance aircraft that are now reported to be operating in the combat zone. The Stingray locates its prey by means of sonar buoys, hydrophones and an on-board computer.

Naval specialists regard the Stingray as potentially more effective than the anti-submarine weapons aboard the ships of the British task force. But it has never been tested in combat conditions.

Yet there are some veteran naval officers at NATO headquarters as well as in London, who believe that Britain's primary weapon in the expected engagements will be the Vickers 4.5-inch gun and its 50-pound shells.

These shells brought about the surrender of the Argentine forces on South Georgia Island and, more recently, they apparently prevented the garrison on Pebble

Island from intervening against the successful foray by British commandos.

Supporters of the gun, designated Mark 8, argue that its capacity of 25 shells a minute, its relative freedom from breakdown and the simplicity of operation could make any landing or break any counterattack.

Five ships of the task force, Coventry, Glasgow, Arrow, Alacrity and Antelope, are armed with the guns. The Mark 8, a twin-barreled predecessor, is mounted on two destroyers, Antrim and Glamorgan, and the frigates Plymouth and Yarmouth.

Argentine planners assessing the Argentine position believe that their best weapons are the five Super Etendard French-built naval fighter-bombers and the four remaining Exocet missiles which they can carry.

Argentina's best means of doing serious damage to the task force is the Exocet, naval sources agree. It was an Exocet that eliminated the destroyer Sheffield. But the missile's successful employment will be hampered, the sources said, only if the air force is prepared to make the diversionary attacks that will allow a Super Etendard to approach unreported and loose its missile.

The commanders on the task force, one source said, consequently have to regard every Argentine sortie as preparation for a more lethal operation by Exocet missiles.

The consensus among informed military sources is that a major landing — the word "invasion" is avoided — is unlikely to take place until later in the week and then only if the negotiations at the United Nations break down. But operations may be conducted against the small landing strips that dot the islands, they said.

Recent operations have demonstrated that the small airstrips have been used by the Argentines to land light aircraft, helicopters and planes. In this sense, a British source conceded, the blockade is not complete, although he pointed out that the payload carried by small aircraft would be of minimum benefit to a garrison estimated at 11,000 men.

Merchantmen running the blockade would be of greater value to the Argentines. One tried to slip into Stanley on Monday and was immediately shelled by a British blockader. An analyst could not explain how it had evaded radar observation.

Activists Push Draft Of Anti-Torture Pact

By Iain Guest

International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — To the British government, which is holding him in detention, Capt. Alfredo Astiz is a political embarrassment. But to international lawyers here, he may aid in efforts to make torture an international crime.

Capt. Astiz was commander of the Argentine forces on South Georgia, which surrendered to the British April 25, and was the only Argentine prisoner not repatriated last week. He is wanted for questioning by Sweden and France, in connection with the unexplained death in Buenos Aires in 1977 of a Swede, Dagmar Hagelin, and the disappearance of two French nuns who worked with relatives of missing persons.

After thumbing back through their records, international lawyers here agreed that the case has revealed at least two major loopholes in the 1949 Geneva conventions, which are the bedrock of humanitarian law and have been signed by Argentina and Britain.

But they also feel that it could have a dramatic effect on the long efforts to draft a convention that would make torture an international crime. It was Sweden that took the initiative, in 1978. The drafting is nearing completion, but the convention suffers from a weak implementing procedure, and a shortage of concrete legal precedents.

Officials at the International Committee of the Red Cross agree that on a narrow reading the 1949 conventions are clear: Capt. Astiz is a prisoner of war, and POWs need divulge only their name, rank and date of birth. Nor can they be transferred to a third party.

Officials were less clear about whether the British can allow French and Swedish officials to interview Capt. Astiz while he remains in British custody. They were also uncertain to what extent torture and kidnapping, such as occurred in Argentina after the 1976 coup, are violations of the conventions.

All four 1949 conventions outlaw the maltreatment of civilians, even in a "noninternational armed conflict," and this was further spelled out in the 1979 addition of a protocol. But the question is whether the unrest in Argentina

qualifies as "noninternational armed conflict."

Human rights activists feel that the emerging torture convention offers a clearer guide. Under the convention, torture is a crime irrespective of where it took place or the nationality of those involved. And lawyers say there is one solid legal precedent for this.

The case involved the former inspector general of the Paraguayan police, Norberto Pena-Irala, who was arrested in the United States in 1979 for having an expired visa. This came to the attention of another Paraguayan, Dolly Filangue, whose brother, Federico, had died in a Paraguayan prison, allegedly after being tortured by Mr. Pena-Irala.

Mr. Pena-Irala was eventually deported after the case went to the U.S. Supreme Court. But in another ruling on the same case in 1980 a U.S. Court of Appeals subsequently found that torture was a crime against humanity, "like slave-trading and piracy."

The implication, said lawyers here, was that the U.S. courts could indeed have tried Mr. Pena-Irala, even though Paraguayan nationals were involved. The present case, involving Capt. Astiz, is seen as even stronger because French and Swedish nationals are said to have been among his victims.

A diplomat pointed out that under the 1949 Geneva conventions, the British are under no obligation to return Capt. Astiz until hostilities are over.

Spanish Villagers Make Threat to Lynch 'Anti-Pope'

Reuters

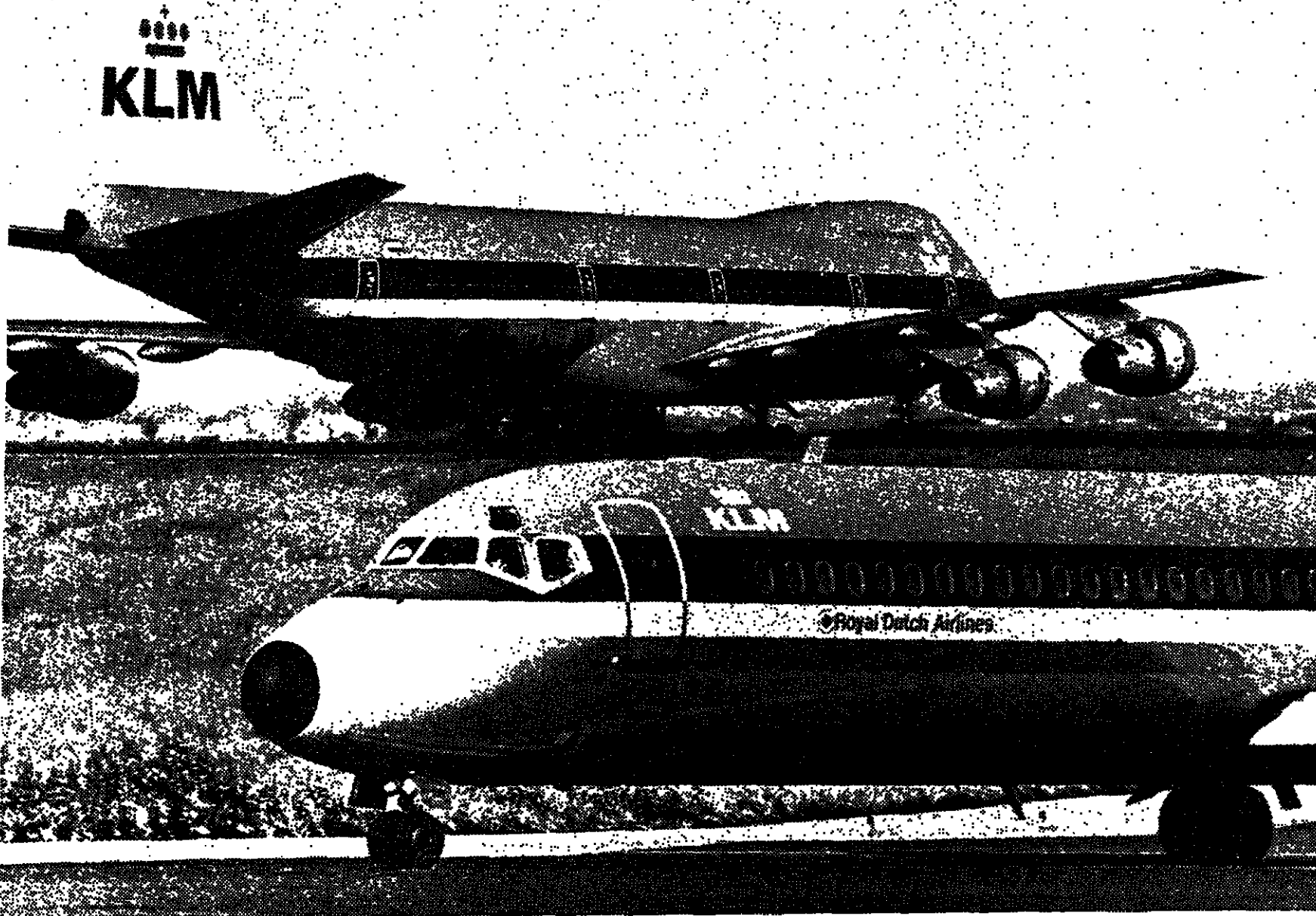
SALAMANCA, Spain — Hundreds of villagers nearly lynched a self-proclaimed Roman Catholic anti-pope Monday night at the shrine where St. Teresa of Avila is buried at Alba de Tormes, near here, its parish priest said Tuesday.

During a rumpus lasting several hours, the church bells were rung in alarm and a threatening crowd gathered around an ultraconservative cleric who has proclaimed that the church is in heresy and has set himself up as "Pope Clement."

The crowd threw his destroyed an "other" car in which eight of his "bishops" had traveled to Alba de Tormes from the small sect's headquarters in Troya, southern Spain, according to the parish priest and the acting mayor of the village.

Pope John Paul II is due to visit Spain in October for the fourth centenary of St. Teresa of Avila, a 16th-century mystic and reformer.

Last week, an ultraconservative Spanish Catholic armed with a knife leapt at the pope at the Portuguese shrine of Fatima. The man who tried to attack the pope, Juan Fernandez Krohn, does not belong to the Troya sect.



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Republicans Lack Votes To Save \$40 Billion for U.S. Social Security

By Martin Tolchin

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senate Republicans lack the votes to achieve \$40 billion in Social Security savings as part of the fiscal 1983 budget.

Their concession Monday appeared to doom a politically volatile proposal endorsed by President Reagan and the Republican-controlled Senate Budget Committee. Congressional Democrats had intended to make the Republican proposal the centerpiece of the fall elections, and White House aides and House Republican leaders had searched for ways to neutralize the issue.

Republican and Democratic senators voted on the Senate floor Monday over who would be the sponsor of a Senate amendment that would delete the Social Security provision from the budget.

House Republican leaders, meanwhile, spent the day working to create an alternative budget that would win the approval of both conservative Democrats and Re-

publican moderates. Both groups also are being wooed by House Democratic leaders, and therefore are becoming the beneficiaries of a bidding war.

Sugar price supports, favored by Southern Democrats, and assistance on home heating fuel, favored by moderate Republicans, might be bargaining chips in all House fight to win support for cuts in other areas.

Republican Sen. Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico, chairman of the Budget Committee and the leading advocate of Social Security savings to assure the solvency of the system, acknowledged on Monday that his proposal probably would not survive election-year politics.

The budget resolution proposed a three-year savings of \$40 billion to be achieved either through reduction in benefits or new taxes. Sen. Domenici and his Republican colleagues on the Budget Committee contended that since Social Security taxes had been increased last January and another increase would take effect next year, the savings could best be achieved through reductions in benefits.

"Probably we don't have the votes for precisely what is in the budget resolution," Sen. Domenici said. "It probably cannot pass."

He said Senate Republican leaders were working on an alternative proposal, and "hopefully it will be bipartisan and with White House support."

House Republican leaders, meanwhile, held a daylong meeting with representatives of all factions of their own party as well as with conservative Democrats in an effort to fashion an alternative to the budget adopted last week by the Democratic-controlled Budget Committee. David A. Stockman, director of the White House Office of Management and Budget, was the only White House aide to attend the meeting.

"I don't expect in the end to get the full endorsement of the president on what we may fashion," said Rep. Robert H. Michel of Illinois, the House Republican leader. "I do not want to look my president into something he might not embrace." Rep. Michel said Monday he hoped that Social Security would be included in the budget without the savings sought by the Senate Republicans.

Schmidt Endorses Plan for New Tank

Reuters

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has told French President François Mitterrand that he wants to pursue plans for a French-German battle tank despite strong opposition in the Bonn parliament, according to a government spokesman.

The chancellor told Mr. Mitterrand during weekend talks in Hamburg that he wanted to go ahead with the definition phase of the project, agreed upon in 1980 with former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the spokesman said Monday.

But Mr. Schmidt also informed the French leader about criticism the project has met in parliament, and a new deadline was set for a final West German decision, the spokesman added. Experts in the three major West German parties have branded the plan to build a joint main battle tank for the 1990s financially extravagant and militarily unnecessary.

But Mr. Schmidt also informed the French leader about criticism the project has met in parliament, and a new deadline was set for a final West German decision, the spokesman added. Experts in the three major West German parties have branded the plan to build a joint main battle tank for the 1990s financially extravagant and militarily unnecessary.

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Parents of John W. Hinckley Jr. outside court in Washington.

Trial of Hinckley Pits Lawyers, Psychiatrists

By Stuart Taylor Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The trial of John W. Hinckley Jr. began setting into a struggle between opposing teams of lawyers and psychiatrists as a U.S. prosecutor strove to discredit a defense psychiatrist who testified last week that Mr. Hinckley was insane when he shot President Reagan.

Roger M. Adelman, the prosecutor, suggested in cross-examination Monday that Dr. William T. Carpenter Jr. had unwittingly helped John W. Hinckley Jr. to feign insanity by "planting ideas in his head" concerning the symptoms of schizophrenia.

Mr. Adelman also implied that the 26-year-old defendant had gradually embellished his account of having bizarre thoughts and experiences, after the psychiatrist had shown him detailed descriptions of the symptoms of schizophrenia.

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Fear of Denton's Panel Ebbs Among Liberals

Senator, Unlike McCarthy in '50s, Inspires No Witch-Hunts in U.S.

By Charles Mohr

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The creation last year of a Senate subcommittee on internal security and terrorism alarmed many liberals who feared it might signal a revival of the inquisitorial hunts for subversives of the 1950s.

The subcommittee chairman, Republican Sen. Jeremiah A. Denton of Alabama, at the time protested, "I am no Joe McCarthy."

The liberals' fears have since faded considerably. Sen. Denton, a retired admiral and a pilot who spent more than seven and a half years in a North Vietnamese prisoner-of-war camp, has held more than 20 hearings on international terrorism, alleged Communist manipulation of the press and the actions of Communist intelligence agencies in America. But he has not tried to summon witnesses to be interrogated on their political associations, as Sen. Joseph McCarthy did three decades ago.

The liberals' eased apprehension about Sen. Denton seems based on a feeling that he has not developed the political drama, personal following and national attention that might excite the passions of those earlier investigations.

"Without a Script"

"He can't get his subcommittee off the ground," a Democratic senator said.

An official of the American Civil Liberties Union in Washington, said, "It seems to be a play without a script."

And a lobbyist for a black organization said, "We thought of picketing when he scheduled hearings on Communist control of African national liberation movements, but then decided that protest would draw more attention than the hearings."

Such views appear to be widespread, but some officials are reluctant to express them openly for fear they might goad Sen. Denton into more vigorous action.

Sen. Denton, who stirred strong national emotions when he led home the first group of Vietnam War prisoners, declaring, "God

bless America," defended his work. "I am satisfied that we have done an acceptable job at an acceptable pace," he said in an interview.

Media Coverage

He added that he believed that the media have "unfairly" failed to give his inquiries serious coverage and, like the American public, have failed to understand the security dangers facing the country.

His initial hearings a year ago attracted considerable attention when several witnesses outside the government argued that the Soviet Union and its "surrogates" were guilty of supporting and encouraging terrorist organizations that were said to be part of an international network. Subsequent hearings, however, have not attracted much attention from the media.

The next hearings, Sen. Denton said, are scheduled for late June and will focus on the "Levi guidelines," promulgated by Edward H. Levi, President Gerald R. Ford's attorney general. The guidelines, adopted after intrusive investigations of radical political groups by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, state that the FBI may not investigate or monitor a political group unless there is reasonable ground to suspect that the group intends to engage in criminal activity.

Many conservatives concerned with terrorism and other internal security issues consider the guidelines too restrictive. But William H. Webster, the FBI director, has said he finds them acceptable and has testified to that effect before Sen. Denton.

Sen. Denton also is considering legislation that would make terrorism itself a federal crime, thereby permitting federal prosecutions in many bombing incidents and other cases of violence.

25 Drown in North China

The Associated Press

PEKING — At least 25 persons were killed when a boat sank in the lake of a city park in Tianjin in northeast China, the local newspaper reported.

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Saudis Wiretapped American in Fraud Case

By Patrick E. Tyler

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The head of the Saudi Arabian missile air-defense program in the late 1970s wiretapped a top executive of Raytheon Co., the radar concern that installed Hawk missile systems in Saudi Arabia, according to court records and knowledgeable officials.

The wiretap records were turned over to U.S. officials and led to the indictment last summer of Joseph R. Carver, a Raytheon vice president, on charges that he and another Raytheon official received a \$1-million kickback.

The kickback, allegedly came from other American businessmen who were shipping modular housing for Raytheon's operations in Saudi Arabia and are also involved in the case.

Public Hearing Ordered

Mr. Carver is listed in court records as a fugitive. U.S. District Court Judge Norma Holloway Johnson has ordered a public hearing on whether evidence gathered from foreign wiretapping can be used in a U.S. criminal trial.

American officials say the wiretapping was conducted in Saudi Arabia without the involvement of U.S. intelligence agencies. It was first presented to Judge Johnson in a confidential hearing last year by Justice Department prosecutors

assigned to a task force on multinational fraud.

The case is unusual because it involves Saudi detection and Saudi allegations of corruption by Americans doing business in Saudi Arabia. In the past, alleged corruption cases in Saudi Arabia have almost exclusively focused on schemes in which U.S. businessmen allegedly paid off Saudi agents to obtain multimillion-dollar contracts.

Raytheon, a Massachusetts-based military contractor, maintains that it was victimized by allegedly unscrupulous employees, according to Judith Best, the firm's lawyer in the case.

Lawyers for some of the defendants apparently have received access to the wiretap material and are challenging its admissibility on grounds that it was illegally obtained under both U.S. and Saudi law.

The prosecutors had claimed initially that turning over the wiretap material to defense lawyers would harm national security. The Justice Department would not comment.

In an opinion issued last month, Judge Johnson accused the prosecutors of using the confidential presentation of evidence to "avoid the fundamental choice of disclosing certain classified materials or dismissing the prosecution."

In ordering public hearings to consider whether the evidence should be suppressed, the judge left open the possibility for an ad-

ditional hearing. From court records, it is unclear why the wiretapping was initiated by the Saudi official.

Another question raised in court papers is that of "graymail" defense in which defendants attempt to cause the government to jeopardize classified material as a lever to make prosecutors drop the case.

In her opinion, Judge Johnson summed up the evidence question by saying: "Although the indictment was not returned until the fall of 1981, an investigation of defendants was begun several years ago by the government when it learned of the allegedly unlawful transactions underlying the indictment from sources who had conducted surveillance in a foreign country of at least one of the defendants."

She added: "The government ... maintains that it had no involvement in the foreign surveillance ... [but] in fact, it would appear that the prosecution was initiated largely due to the surveillance."

As part of the hearing, subpoena records show that a summons was issued on March 30 for Saudi Prince Khalid bin Abdul Aziz, who supervises the installation of the ground air-defense systems in the Saudi Defense Ministry. The prince, who reports to his father, the Saudi defense minister, Prince Sultan, is expected to appear in court for the hearing.

Raytheon board chairman Thomas L. Phillips and company president D. Brainerd Holmes are also scheduled to appear as witnesses at the hearing.

The 1981 indictment accuses Mr. Carver of conspiring with executives of a freight-shipping firm to fraudulently add on concealed freight charges to modular housing units purchased by Raytheon in 1976 and 1977.

In doing so, the officials of the shipping firm, Interconex Inc., allegedly agreed to pay Mr. Carver and another Raytheon executive, Joseph C. Lemire, about \$1 million in bribes, according to the indictment. Another \$1 million was allegedly siphoned off the shipping contracts by the then Interconex chairman Lionel W. Achuck and Interconex president John T. Stephens, according to the indictment.

Mr. Carver, Mr. Lemire, Mr. Achuck, Mr. Stephens and Interconex were all named in the indictment.

Protest at Bolivia Campus

LA PAZ — Military police wearing riot outfits used tear gas to disperse student demonstrators here, and more than a thousand students around the country declared a hunger strike to oppose the education policies of Bolivia's military regime.

The Associated Press

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Mitterrand To Visit Five Africa States

Will Reaffirm Links, Define His Policies

PARIS — President François Mitterrand will leave Wednesday on a week-long trip to Africa, during which he is expected to reaffirm French-African friendship and define his government's policy toward the continent. It will be his first trip to Africa since his election a year ago.

The trip will include a stopover for lunch with Algeria's President Chadli Bendjedid, full-scale visits in Niger, the Ivory Coast and Senegal, and a brief stopover at Nouakchott, Mauritania, on the return trip to Paris.

"Relations [with these countries] are good, fraternal and the president is going there to reaffirm them," a spokesman for the Elysée presidential palace declared.

North-South Relations

Mr. Mitterrand intends to discuss bilateral problems and the evolution of North-South relations in general, next month's economic summit in Versailles, and the evolution of major African problems, the spokesman said.

In choosing three major French-speaking countries for his first African trip, Mr. Mitterrand also will be visiting three leaders who warmly welcomed his election May 10, 1981: Col. Seyni Kountché of Niger, Felix Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast, and Abdou Diouf of Senegal.

In Algeria, Mr. Mitterrand will meet with Col. Chadli for about three hours. They are to discuss French contracts for natural gas, the situation in the Western Sahara, problems within the Organization of African Unity, and the Middle East.

Friend for 30 Years

The French president will spend Saturday and Sunday in the Ivory Coast where he will meet with Mr. Houphouët-Boigny, a friend for more than 30 years. The French have particularly close relations with the Ivory Coast.

All the African leaders will be told of Mr. Mitterrand's plans for Third World development. The Socialist government has announced that it plans to double its aid to the Third World, particularly Africa, during Mr. Mitterrand's seven-year term. This aid is expected to reach 0.7 percent of France's gross national product, against the current level of 0.35 percent.

Security also is expected to be a major topic during the trip. France has mutual defense treaties with six African countries — Ivory Coast, Comoros, Djibouti, Gabon, the Central African Republic and Senegal.

Finns Now Discussing Off-Limits Issue of Soviet Relations

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

HELSINKI — Only a few months into the post-Kekkonen era, Finland is talking in public about things it did not really dare to mention during the 25-year presidency of Urho Kekkonen.

Mr. Kekkonen, who was succeeded on Jan. 27 by President Mauno Koivisto, was a paternalistic figure, and the national debate during his presidency avoided certain subjects through an unspoken consensus.

There were zones of sensitivity, especially involving Finnish relations with the Soviet Union, and these were particularly observed during the first half of the Kekkonen era when Finland was a neutral country, and the Russians and the Finns felt too much talk in the open could not help at all.

Now discussion has started about the future of the Finnish-Soviet mutual assistance treaty, which comes up for renewal at the end of the decade.

There is also an apparent lessening of official support for Mr. Kekkonen's proposal for a Nordic nuclear-free zone, which he had continually advocated since 1963 with the proclaimed aim of keeping the Nordic area as free of tension as possible. There seems to be more willingness to say that Finnish cooperation with the Scandinavian

countries is just as important for the country's future as good relations with the Soviet Union.

The subjects have always been there, but their private discussion was not allowed to interfere with the impression of unity the Finns liked to demonstrate behind Mr. Kekkonen's exercise of a Finnish foreign policy of neutrality and friendship with all nations, particularly the Soviet Union.

"Under Kekkonen," said Prof. Osmo Apunen of the department of political science of the University of Tampere, "there was an artificial public consensus. Now the disagreements are out, and questioning is legitimate."

The change has something to do with the approach of Mr. Koivisto. Where Mr. Kekkonen was precise and mastered a carefully controlled brutality of expression, Mr. Koivisto likes more rounded formulations.

Mr. Kekkonen's strength was his ability to transmit authority; Mr. Koivisto, who recently went to a sports ceremony in his sweatshirt, seems for many Finns to embody tolerance, good sense and a comfortable relationship with change in general.

Mr. Koivisto showed his priorities by making his first foreign visit one to the Soviet leadership in March. He went through a classic reiteration of the mutual benefits of being friends, but in referring to the

"fundamental striving" of Finnish foreign policy, he placed "our neighbors and the Nordic countries" on the same level.

Mr. Koivisto did not mention Mr. Kekkonen's concept of a Nordic nuclear-free zone, a choice noted by many Finns. The assumption was that Mr. Kekkonen would never have made a dinner speech in the Kremlin without mentioning it and that Mr. Koivisto would not have omitted the idea out of negligence.

The significance of Mr. Koivisto's not mentioning the plan — regarded by the NATO countries as a kind of statement acknowledging Soviet strategic predominance in the area — is that it seems to be an indicator that Finland is likely to drop its active advocate's role in Scandinavia and Western Europe.

In a recent interview on Swedish television, the new president asserted that such ideas of nuclear-free zones involved the rest of Europe and the two superpowers, a way of saying that the Nordic countries could not safely embark in this direction on their own.

Mr. Koivisto also talked about problems in the Baltic Sea, an area where only the Soviet Union has nuclear weapons. The statements were both cautious and nuanced, but they were regarded here as not of the sort that might have been pronounced by Mr. Kekkonen.

For the Finnish Foreign Ministry and Richard Muller, its political director, the basic Finnish positions are unchanged, but, as he said, "There is a more relaxed attitude in stating things."

"There will be a broader debate on foreign policy," he went on. "It's coming to the surface, but I think it would be a mistake to make too much of it."

The most nettlesome aspect of the current discussion was initiated by Prof. Dag Anckar, a political scientist at the University of Turku, who has called for a rethinking of the Finnish-Soviet mutual assistance pact.

A Legal Basis

In rough terms, the pact provides for assistance or consultation in the event of attack or threatened aggression against either country. Although the common border is enough of a lever, the pact serves as a legal basis for potential Soviet pressure in Finnish affairs.

Prof. Anckar gave a lecture in which he said that the pact had many advantages in times of peace, but that it meant difficulties in times of tension and absolute involvement in time of war. He would prefer armed neutral status, rather like Sweden's, he said.

Talking to a reporter, Prof. Anckar added: "Politically it is impossible to get rid of the pact. But I think it's a good idea to talk about it. I think we're mov-

ing toward a more open climate, although slowly."

Perhaps the most interesting element in reaction to the professor's position was that it was taken very calmly. One interpretation of this is that public opinion is ready for such a discussion.

Prof. Apunen said the issue is a special one for the Finns "because we have to maintain our credibility."

"Vis-à-vis the Soviets," he said, "we are in big trouble if there are doubts about it. Politically speaking, there's not much chance of a change in the pact and I don't think anyone wants it. But there is a change in approach. Previously, we all used the same words, but meant different things. We're talking more directly now."

Another Finn, a former diplomat and international civil servant, who asked that his name not be used, compared the mood in his country with that in parts of Western Europe, particularly West Germany. Just as many West Europeans have forgotten the Marshall Plan, he said, so have many young Finns come to regard the Soviet Union with rather less caution.

"This generation doesn't remember when we lived on a razor's edge," he pointed out. "The discipline of the people of my generation about what you say and do just doesn't seem necessary to them any more."



President Mauno Koivisto sits under a portrait of his predecessor, Urho Kekkonen, who led Finland 25 years.

U.S. Denies Hindering of Probes In Reported Recruitment of Nazis

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Justice Department and State Department have denied that they had attempted to hinder investigations into the recruitment of former Nazi collaborators by U.S. intelligence agencies after World War II.

Responding to charges made Sunday by a former federal investigator, officials at the Justice Department declared Monday that prosecutors had been actively investigating a number of émigrés from the Soviet Union alleged to have committed atrocities on behalf of the Nazis during the war.

A department spokesman, Thomas M. Stewart, said that prosecutors in a special office created several years ago to investigate alleged Nazi war criminals living in the United States do not believe they have assembled sufficient evidence to charge any suspects.

He added, "No agency of the

U.S. government has ever attempted to call the Office of Special Investigations off any investigation."

Alan D. Romberg, a spokesman for the State Department, said Monday the department was reviewing its files in search of information relevant to the charge that in the mid-1940s a secret State Department intelligence agency, the Office of Policy Coordination, recruited former Nazi collaborators from the Soviet Union in hopes they would provide intelligence information.

John Loftus, a former prosecutor in the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations, charged during an appearance on the CBS News program "60 Minutes" on Sunday that U.S. intelligence agencies smuggled hundreds of Soviet-born Nazi collaborators into the United States at the end of World War II. Mr. Loftus said efforts to investigate the émigrés, many of whom he claimed were still living in the United States and working for the government, were

obstructed by government agencies.

Mr. Romberg said, "There simply has been no effort at cover-up" by the State Department. He added that the department had "cooperated fully" with all investigations by trying to secure information from the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries about possible collaboration with Nazis by individuals who eventually resettled in the United States.

Since its formation during the Carter administration, the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations has prosecuted 26 cases involving émigrés alleged to have worked with the Nazis or to have committed atrocities, according to department officials. Nine of the prosecutions were successful, leading to the revocation of citizenship and deportation. The officials said the office has 20 lawyers and has not been trimmed by Reagan administration budget cuts.

Graham Clarifies His Comments on Church in Russia

The Associated Press

LONDON — The Rev. Billy Graham has issued a statement to clarify his remarks last week about religious freedom in the Soviet Union, where he attended a conference on peace.

Mr. Graham said Monday there had been "apparent distortion and actual misquoting" of what he said.

The statement said in part: "Freedom is relative. I don't have freedom in the United States to go into a public school and preach the Gospel, nor is a student free in a public school to pray or a teacher free to read the Bible publicly to the students. At the same time, we have a great degree of freedom for which I am grateful."

"In the Soviet Union there are an estimated 20,000 churches open, and each year hundreds of permits are granted for new churches. Most authorities in the field say there are more practicing Christians than Marxists. However, there are clearly restrictions."

Alcoholism Among U.S. Women Shows Sharp Rise, Survey Reports

By Susan Chira
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Alcoholism has risen sharply among younger women in the United States in the last decade and may affect many women's lives even more negatively than men's, according to a survey of treatment and counseling centers by Redbook magazine.

The survey, which received responses from 62 agencies in 28 states that have worked with more than 11,000 alcoholic women, found that excessive drinking may have more severe physical and social effects on women than on men, and that women who are alcoholics are more likely to remain undetected.

The centers, public and private, ranged from the Women's Alcohol Coalition in San Francisco to the Rural Women's Alcoholism Project in Maine.

The report, in the June issue of Redbook, also drew on interviews with physicians, federal alcoholism

agency officials and women who have overcome drinking problems.

The managing editor of the magazine, Jane Cabbatt, said figures gathered by other agencies supported the trends found by the survey.

Alcoholic women may develop cirrhosis faster than men, according to the National Institute on Alcohol and Alcohol Abuse. Excessive drinking may also damage women's reproductive capacity and harm unborn children.

Alcoholic women run a greater risk of rape and unwanted pregnancy, the survey found. Women are more often dismissed from jobs than men when their alcoholism is discovered, and men are more likely to abandon alcoholic wives, according to the survey.

The findings come at a time when membership of women in Alcoholics Anonymous is the highest ever and when 2 of 3 women use alcohol, according to a 1981 Gallup poll.

"Alcoholism is a real stigma for women," said Pam Miller, administrative director of the Women's Alcohol Coalition in San Francisco. "It's the image of the fallen woman, the bad mother. The guilt women have is just incredible."

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ARTS/LEISURE

The Glory of Small Museums

By John Russell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It is a fact of life that whereas big museums are admired and prized and respected, small museums are often overlooked. At the thought of the Frick Collection and the Morgan Library in New York, the Phillips Collection in Washington and the Queen's Gallery in Buckingham Palace, people the world over lift off into dreamland. For these, and for their equivalents elsewhere, they feel from the heart in a way that they do not for museums that are three city blocks long.

Big museums often leave them dazzled and disoriented, but they remember those small museums inch by inch. It should not be so. To the professional, a great museum is a paradise, even if it may be a paradise that has its full quota of serpents. As for the novice, all he needs is a map, the gift of concentration and a sense of when to stop. But no matter how eagerly they go in, people often come out of big museums looking as if they had tried to make love to Kennedy Airport and got the worst of it.

Nor is this a matter of individual response. It is intense, all-pervading, virtually universal. Can it be, we ask ourselves, that there is an optimum size for museums? Can it be that the ever-expanding museums do violence to those very areas of the psyche that they are meant to nurture and refresh?

This question is more than ever topical at a time when the great museums are getting bigger and bigger. If once there was a preoccupation with the work of art, the building in which it is housed and our optimum space of attention, it was long ago abandoned. Bigness — or bigness — is all.

Tribal Passions

There are three main reasons for this, and two of them are rational. The other relates to tribal passions that infect us without our knowing it. Museums have more and more to show. More and more people want to see it, for whatever reason. Not to have a big museum now counts as a civic disgrace. It is a symbol of civic vitality, cherished even by those who never go near it. We live with these considerations, but two recent events have

made me think about them again. The first is the inauguration at the Metropolitan Museum of new installations in the area of Chinese art. The Astor Court has been refreshed and replanted to rhyme with the spring season, and in the Douglas Dillon Galleries of Chinese painting a number of new acquisitions have been hung, together with several major works of Chinese art that have lately been restored.

These changes in conjunction form a kind of city within the city of the museum. They stand for the ideal of serene distinction which seems to the layman to permeate both the art and the gardening of ancient China. Not only do they stand for art of very high quality, but they counteract and repudiate the restlessness, the vain tumult and the high pressure salesmanship that so often go with the concept of the major modern museum.

Walking through these galleries, we feel as if we could cross the Yangtze River on a reed, like the patriarch in Wu Pin's painting of "The Sixteen Lohans." Pausing before the Astor Court, we could all fancy ourselves in the company of the gentleman-scholar Chen Shun (1483-1544). Chen Shun never had to worry about money and was therefore free to live on his country estate where — I quote from the current issue of the Metropolitan Museum's Bulletin — he "entertained his friends and painted for them while he was intoxicated." We identify no less strongly with the early 12th-century Emperor Hui-tung, than whom no one was ever better at painting finches on bamboo. And even if in life we barely know the front of a horse from the back we clap our hands at the sight of the famous painting of Night-shining White, the favorite charger of the 8th-century Emperor Hsuan-tung. We cannot wonder that in the 1,200 years of its existence this portrait should have been annotated on more than 20 occasions by enthusiasts who could not stop themselves from writing the Chinese for "Bravo!" and "Right on!" in those areas and the painter had left blank.

The relevance of these galleries to my main argument is not simply that they are a city within the city. They are a museum within a museum — and a museum with a

human face. They prove that in the metropolis of a major museum there is a role for a micropolis where all is reason and lucidity. The second event of direct relevance in this context is the exhibition in Washington of 40 "Dutch Paintings of the Golden Age" from the Mauritshuis in The Hague. The Mauritshuis is high on the list of small museums that everyone loves. To begin with, the house in question is a paradigm of order, tranquility, logic and good sense. Though not built as a museum, it is exactly the right size. And it owns some of the most famous paintings that ever were painted.

Pace of Renewal

Those paintings look as if they had been there forever. But it is one of the lessons of the loan show at the National Gallery that this is not in the least a stagnant collection. Not only is it continually being renewed, but the pace of renewal has if anything been stepped up since World War II. The lesson for us, therefore, is that new buildings are not the only sign of municipal vitality. Intelligence is here ranked above bigness.

But the general question remains: Are we losing the art of making the museum that has a human face? The restaurant, the department store, the movie house, the concert hall, the hospitality center and the summer prom are fundamental to the new-style big museum. Have they usurped the historic function of the museum proper, which is to act as haven and sanctuary? Or is it that something is lacking in our late 20th-century selves? Do we lack the drive, the energy, the commitment and the esthetic sense that it takes to master the Metropolitan Museum, the National Gallery of Art in Washington, or for that matter the British Museum or the Louvre?

These are large and loose questions. It is not true, to begin with, that the art of making the perfect small museum has been lost. Philip Johnson's building for Dumbarton Oaks in Washington is one. Another is the same architect's Museum of Contemporary Art in Corpus Christi, Tex. To see those blinding white shapes outlined across the blinding blue sea is one of the great American experiences.

There are others, too. The Cloisters in Fort Tryon Park is a pastiche from top to bottom, but it is a pastiche that a great many people have learned to love. Louis Kahn's Yale Center for British Art has some of the most finely ordered spaces that this visitor was ever privileged to walk through.

Nor has Europe lost its touch. The Queen's Gallery in Buckingham Palace has been fitted into the site of a small bombed-out chapel in such a way as to make us feel immediately at home there. As for the Musée de la Chasse in Paris, it has a double claim upon us. Not only is it housed in a mansion by François Mansart, one of the great French architects, but it contains us that hunting and all that has to do with it are much underrated as a subject for art.

No one knows the full extent of Claude Monet's achievement, for instance, who has not seen the big painting by him in the Musée de la Chasse. With its long line of



Mauritshuis' Vermeer (detail), currently on show in Washington.

sportsmen in the depths of an autumnal forest, and its vivid awareness of men, guns and the driven bird, it can stand with the hunting scene in Jean Renoir's classic movie, "The Rules of the Game."

Denmark's Louisiana

When in Denmark, it is a joy to drive out from Copenhagen to the Louisiana Museum, where sea breezes come through the open door and the interior spaces adapt well to every manifestation of 20th-century art. And although the more specialized small museum is not really relevant here, I cannot resist mentioning the Museum of the Bird Game in Neheim-Hüsten, West Germany. People never stop boasting of having been there.

What these places have in common is that they don't have to worry about being small. They are small by their very nature and with no discredit to themselves. It is with them as it is with the opera house at Glyndebourne in England, the Juilliard Theater in New York or the little rococo theater by Cuvillies in Munich: smaller is perfect.

This is not to say that the big museum is a curse and a burden. The big museum came into being in response to social pressures that are still very much with us. If the museum has become a city within the city, it is because that's the way

we want it to be. We need a big museum the way a visiting head of state needs his guard of honor. Without it, we might wonder who we were. What the all-encompassing department store and the luxurious ocean liner were to the late 19th century, the big museum is to us.

It is to the museum that we look when the shortfall of life outside is too much for us. It is dreamland writ in stone and marble, and posterity may decide that with all its flaws and paradoxes it has been one of the most ambitious social achievements of our time, and one of the most revealing, too.

The trick will be to keep that panoramic ambition and that huge driving energy and yet not lose the feeling for small perfections that used to characterize the museum. It is too late to go back to the scale of the private museum that Robert Adam designed for an English client in the 1770s — just three rooms, two oblong and one circular, for a collection of antique marbles. Likewise, the Old Ashmolean Museum of the 1670s in Oxford now looks like something out of a toposhop by comparison with its successor. But if the big museum is to be what we are asking it to be — the ideal metropolis, in which the art of all times and all places is at home — we must not lose the micro-metropolitan touch.

A Mixed Bag of Openers at Cannes

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

CANNES — Were the movies better in 1916? The 35th Cannes Film Festival posed this embarrassing question to its guests by opening with D.W. Griffith's 66-year-old spectacle "Intolerance." In this particular case they were. "Intolerance," a commercial failure when first seen, has had a wider and more lasting influence than any motion picture ever made.

The Chinese "True Story of Ah Q," from a short story by Lu Xun, defeats itself by its grotesque portrait of a peasant's experiences before and during the 1911 revolution. Its central character is drawn as a repugnant low comic, a cross between Harry Langdon in a testy mood and Joe Jackson, the circus clown, without his bicycle. This ridiculous boogian who spits and curses everyone elicits no sympathy, which makes his story pointless, true or not true.

The Turkish entry, "Vol," was entered at the last minute to avoid possible objections from the Turkish government. Yilmaz Guney, long a popular star in his homeland, has spent long sessions in prison for opposition to various regimes and on a charge of murdering a judge. He wrote the screenplay behind bars and appointed Sheriff Goren, his assistant, to film it. Both fled Turkey — with the completed product — after his escape from prison. The film, though of primitive documentary cast, pictures the woes of the Kurdish population with compelling force and is persuasively acted.

Royal Flight

"La Nuit de Varennes" of Enore Scola, appearing under the Italian banner, was shot in French and occupies itself with a French subject: the attempted flight of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette with Renil de la Bretonne (Jean-Louis Barault), Casanova (Marcello Mastroianni) and Tom Paine (Harvey Keitel) in hot and unlikely pursuit. Its picturesque 18th-century decor and costuming have been caught in handsome atmospheric hues and its premise permits the literary trio to air their views on revolution, democracy and regicide as they bump along the highways in carriages and gather to wine and dine at taverns.

The British "Return of a Soldier" recounts the amnesia of an English officer of World War I after suffering shell shock at the front. Returning to his country mansion he can only recall a youthful romance before his marriage, an obsession that much annoys his wife. Alan Bridges has directed with shrewd eye to period

detail and in obvious imitation of Joseph Losey's staging style. There is a performance of the first rank by Alan Bates as the stricken soldier and excellent support by Glenda Jackson as his old love, by Julie Christie as his arrogant wife and by Ann-Margret as his adoring cousin. The script is an adaptation of a vintage Rebecca West novel.

African Cinema

African cinema is represented by four unusual films. "Shadow of the Earth" by Tahib Loubichi is a brilliant initial effort disclosing the destruction of a Tunisian farming village when official regimentation is imposed. There is a poetry to its portrait of the inner solidarity of the community, a sort of psalm to human dignity.

Jilali Ferhat's "Puppets of Reed" concerns feminine oppression in Morocco and its scenario, Farida Ben Lyazid, is said to be the first Moroccan woman to engage in screen writing. "The Wind" by Souleymane Clisse from Mali has to do with university students angered by the dishonesty of academic authorities and the revolt that leads to imprisonment.

"Jon" by Ababacar Samb Makharam from Senegal investigates the cultural fountain of the African past, with great troubadours leading aid to a factory strike by their recalling of the country's traditional soul.

"Intolerance," outlining man's inhumanity to man down the ages, tells simultaneously four separate stories: Babylon's fall to Cyrus' armies, the crucifixion of Christ, the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre in 16th-century France, and a contemporary tale of capital-labor conflict in the United States. Its juxtaposing of its episodes inspired Eisenstein's montage technique and its revelations of the cinema's power to stir emotions impressed political leaders. Lenin invited Griffith to come to Russia to glorify Bolshevism and Lloyd George urged him to aid the Allied cause. Griffith rejected the first invitation, but accepted the second, going to England and France to

Arts Agenda

PARIS — Gounod's "Roméo et Juliette" returns to the Paris Opera's repertoire May 22 for the first time in almost two decades in a new production under the musical direction of Aldo Ceccato, staged by Georges Lavandier and designed by Jean-Pierre Vergier. The title parts will be taken by Barbara Hannigan and Neil Shicoff, with Jacques Mars, Yves Mazon, Michel Philippe, Robert Duran, Marie McLaughlin and Jean-Baptiste in other principal parts. Other performances are May 25, 26, June 1, 5, 9, 12, 15, 28, July 1, 7 and 14. Ryo Robinson will sing Juliette at the June 12 and July 14 performances.

shoot a war propaganda epic, "Hearts of the World."

The mammoth 1916 wonder has been restored to its three-hour length by Raymond Rohauer from 15 copies he has collected. The themes of the original score were played on a piano for its Cannes projection, although an orchestral accompaniment will be recorded for general release. Its titles were written by Anita Loos, though their language of O. Henry slang and biblical excerpts read more like Theodore Dreiser.

There are inserts of Lillian Gish, in the Walt Whitman phrase, "ceaselessly rocking mankind's cradle," and the cast of thousands include not only Mae Marsh, Constance Talmadge and Seena Owen, all stars of the early flickers, but Douglas Fairbanks Sr., Sir Herbert Beerhohn-Tree and other stage notables. The Griffith moralizing is heavily Victorian, but his genius for cinematic representation and rhythm remain unsurpassed.

Jack Lang, the French minister of culture, delivered a brief address opening the festival and trophies were bestowed on several directors previously honored with awards: Michelangelo Antonioni, John Boorman, Joseph Losey, Satyajit Ray, Volker Schlöndorff, Jacques Tati, Ousmane Sembene, Billy Wilder and Miklos Jancso.

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THE KANDINSKYs are part of a celebrated set of four panels done by the Russian avant-gardist in 1914 for a New York apartment. Two are already owned by the Modern, and its acquisition will complete the ensemble.

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2 Museums Will Trade Masterpieces

By Grace Gluck
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In what they say is a "historic" move that will strengthen the collections of each, the Museum of Modern Art and the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum have agreed to a multimillion-dollar swap of four masterpieces. The Modern will get two paintings of Wassily Kandinsky's "classical" period from the Guggenheim's collection, and the Guggenheim will get a Matisse and a Picasso from the Modern.

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

K mart Quarterly Earnings Off 83%

TROY, Mich. — K mart, the second-largest U.S. retailer after Sears, reported Tuesday that its first-quarter earnings had fallen by 83.1 percent.

The company blamed the weak economy and exceptionally bad weather. Net income declined in the first quarter to \$3.85 million from \$23.6 million a year earlier. Sales were \$3.6 billion, up 8.1 percent from \$3.3 billion in the 1981 quarter.

K mart's chairman, Bernard M. Faber, said the company will open 65 to 70 new stores this year, down from 171 in 1981 and 199 in 1980. It also plans to modernize some stores.

Du Pont Closes Part of Fiber Plant

WILMINGTON, Del. — Du Pont is planning to close permanently part of a Chattanooga, Tenn., plant that produces textile nylon fiber, the company said Tuesday. It said 500 jobs will be eliminated within 90 days and another 500 will be cut in the next two years.

The closing affects 65 million pounds of production capacity that the company said has become obsolete. The plant, which employs about 2,800 workers, will continue to produce other nylon fiber products, Du Pont said.

AT&T Exchange Has New Features

NEW YORK — American Telephone & Telegraph has announced new features for its Dimension private branch exchange system that, among other things, will enable businesses to regulate office energy use, to tie in up to 25,000 stations, conduct phone conversations and transmit computer data on the same line.

An AT&T official said Tuesday that the new features makes the Dimension system "the most functionally advanced system on the market" and said additional features would be announced later in the year.

Deutsche Bank Ready for Expansion

COLOGNE — Deutsche Bank will not hesitate to increase capital when credit demand revives, shareholders were told Tuesday. Wilfried Gurt, the joint management board spokesman, said the bank wanted to assure firm for expansion.

Mr. Gurt was optimistic about results for the year, but would not be more specific. He said the credit volume of the parent bank fell slightly in the first quarter.

2 Canadian Security Firms to Merge

WINNIPEG, Manitoba — Richardson Securities of Canada has agreed to merge with the Greenshields brokerage house, Richardson is buying Greenshields' equity interest, said a Richardson spokesman, who gave no amount for the transaction.

The merger is expected to be completed by 1983, the spokesman said. Richardson employs about 1,100 people and Greenshields about 900. The spokesman said there would be some consolidation of sales branches, but that most offices would be continued in major cities. Headquarters will be in Winnipeg.

E.F. Hutton, which has a 10-percent equity interest in Greenshields, will not have any interest in the merged firm, the spokesman said. The brokerage business in Canada has been hit by the recession, and Greenshields imposed a 10-percent pay cut on employees in February.

Belgian Mine Firms Consider Merger

BRUSSELS — Cie. Asturienne des Mines and Mines et Fonderies de Zine de la Vieille Montagne said Tuesday that they are considering a merger. They said that studies to be conducted with Union Minière will evaluate the prospects for a merger.

Union Minière has a 28-percent stake in Vieille Montagne and a 26-percent share of Asturienne. The latter had a net profit in 1981 of 133.7 million Belgian francs (\$3.08 million) compared with 743.4 million in 1980. Vieille Montagne's 1981 results have not been published. Its net profit in 1980 was 98 million francs.

India Seeks Bids for Steel Project

NEW DELHI — The government will invite foreign suppliers to bid for contracts for various parts of a steel plant to be built in eastern India, Steel Ministry officials said Tuesday.

A contract with Davy McKee of Britain to build the \$2.8-billion plant in Orissa state was canceled last week after the company said it would be unable to undertake the construction and could only supply the equipment, officials said.

Brock Urges North-South Trade Talks

WASHINGTON — The United States has proposed a new round of talks aimed at improving trade relations between the world's rich and poor nations, U.S. Trade Representative Bill Brock announced Tuesday.

In outlining the U.S. proposal, Mr. Brock told the National Press Club that less developed countries should provide greater access to their markets in exchange for lower tariffs on their exports to the developed countries.

"I have asked our trading partners to consider calling for a North-South round of trade negotiations in GATT (the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade)," he said.

Preferences Lost

He said the United States would support a new "third tier" of tariffs within the GATT for newly industrializing nations.

Currently, less developed countries are entitled to lower tariffs for many of their exports under the Generalized System of Preferences mechanism (GSP). But, as their competitiveness grows, the preferences are lost for certain products and the poor nations become subject to the same tariffs levied on developed countries.

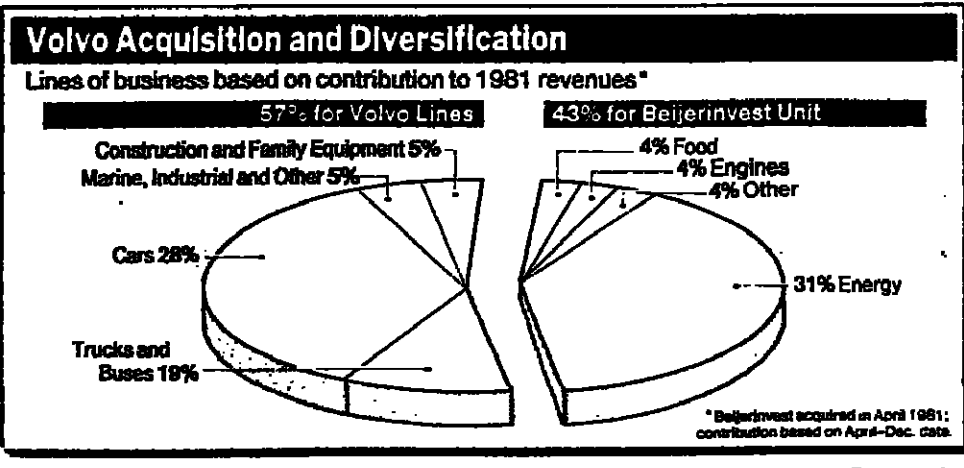
According to a U.S. Trade Office official, Washington envisions a middle level of tariffs for less developed countries no longer eligible for GSP treatment.

Positive Response

The Trade Office official said the United States has discussed its proposal with its major trading partners and received a generally positive response. But some of the developed nations "are concerned about how this would affect their own competitiveness," he acknowledged.

On another issue, Mr. Brock said so-called reciprocity legislation, which would require the United States to restrict imports from countries that discriminate against American goods, is not necessary. He said that international agreements already provide adequate recourse to correct trade discrimination.

But he said he would welcome legislation that would give the administration more flexibility to deal with trade discrimination in the field of services.



Volvo Reduces Reliance on Cars

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

GOTEBOURG, Sweden — Volvo, Scandinavia's biggest company, is approaching auto manufacturing as if, over the long term, the company realized that almost everything else it does has greater potential than making cars.

In 1971, about 75 percent of Volvo's revenue involved autos. Now it is about 25 percent. Oil trading, a Volvo activity since the Scandinavian trading company Beijerinvest became part of the Volvo group last year, accounted for greater sales in 1981 than cars did. And the group's food-processing companies represented greater volume than the bus division.

Volvo had total sales equivalent to more than \$8 billion last year. Its pretax income amounted to \$242 million. The company employs 76,100 people, 19,500 of them outside Sweden.

Volvo is still, determinedly, an industrial enterprise. But at the same time, moving money and oil around through Beijerinvest is the largest single item on last year's balance sheet.

The company, after a profitable year, is not deep in an identity crisis. Yet Bo Ekman, Volvo's senior vice president for finance, talks quite eagerly about further reducing automobile manufacturing's share of the group's overall activities.

"I haven't sensed a change in corporate mood since we took in Beijerinvest," he said. "We don't

define ourselves as a conglomerate or a detached investor; we are an industrial group for whom quality and technology are very important."

"If cars represented 15 percent of business in time, that would be great," he added. "It would mean a very nice kind of development in other areas; I don't foresee a major expansion in manufacturing capacity."

Volvo's doubts about the automobile business began a decade ago when, Mr. Ekman said, the company became convinced "not to get cornered, not to get landlocked" in cars. The next 10 years were a time of working on changes corresponding to Swedish realities: extremely high production costs and a tiny domestic market.

Some of the decisions were obvious, such as concentrating on trucks and buses, where the competition was thinner, and aiming car production at a very sharply defined segment of the market — the upper-middle-class family car.

It was also a time of attempting to broaden the privately owned group's base and generate capital. An attempted merger with Saab-Scania, another Swedish motor vehicle maker, fell through, as did a deal that would have made Norway a major Volvo partner.

The Beijerinvest operation was completed in April, 1981. Officially, it was Volvo paying \$405 million to acquire a company with extensive inter-

(Continued on Page 11)

Chase Discloses Risk Of 'Significant Claims' On Securities Loans

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — A small government securities firm that reportedly has suffered heavy losses may expose Chase Manhattan Bank to "significant claims," the bank said Tuesday. Chase disclosed that the firm is unable to pay \$160 million in interest owed on borrowed securities.

Chase did not identify the firm, but sources said it is Drysdale Government Securities Corp. of New York. Government bond market sources said they believe several major brokerage firms had been involved in lending securities to Drysdale.

The firm's troubles prompted fears that liquidity will be tight in the government securities market. Late Tuesday, the Federal Reserve announced that it was ready to assist commercial banks in meeting unusual credit demands related to debt market problems.

The news also helped depress share prices. Chase shares fell \$3.25 in heavy trading and closed at \$48.75.

The size of the interest bill indicates that the amount of securities involved is large, analysts said.

Short Sales

Wall Street sources said Drysdale had lost heavily on government securities. They said the firm took as much as \$4 billion in short positions, selling borrowed securities with the hope of being able to replace them later at a lower price.

Richard Taffe, president of Drysdale, conceded that the firm "had a problem" but refused to comment further.

Chase said it had a "significant volume of transactions processed

through the securities services division of its institutional banking department which were related to borrowings and loans of securities by the securities firm."

When the Drysdale said it could not meet interest payments on the borrowed shares and did not make a public statement, "Chase, as the processor, felt obligated to do so," a spokesman for the bank said.

Chase said it is unable to accurately assess the extent of the claims that may be made against it. Other firms that have been involved in transactions relating to the securities firm's activities have asserted that Chase is liable for losses they may sustain, the bank said. But Chase added that it does not consider itself liable for the potential losses.

In response to an inquiry, a spokesman for Merrill Lynch said that in the normal course of business it has loaned securities to Chase Manhattan and that some of those securities could have been loaned by Chase to Drysdale. The spokesman added: "We have numerous satisfactory relationships with Chase Manhattan Bank. In this instance, we have dealt with Chase, and we expect that they will honor their obligation to us," he said, adding that the obligation "is not material."

The spokesman said Merrill Lynch has had no direct dealings with Drysdale Government Securities.

A spokesman for Goldman Sachs said that his firm has had securities dealings with Chase and expects the bank to "meet its obligations as they always have in the past."

Salomon Brothers, one of the firms that sources said may have been involved, said it had no comment on the matter.

On the credit markets Tuesday, dealers said, traders were hesitant to take positions because of the uncertainty surrounding Drysdale. Bond prices were little changed in early trading.

Drysdale Securities Corp., a dealer in bonds and options, has a small holding in Drysdale Government Securities, but a spokesman for the former said the two are separate entities. The president of Drysdale Securities Corp., Peter Wasserman, said any financial problems of Drysdale Government Securities would have no bearing on his company.

Chase Report Helps Push NYSE Prices Down

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange drifted lower Tuesday as bank shares declined on the news that a government securities firm was unable to pay \$160 million in interest owed to Chase Manhattan.

The Dow Jones industrial average was on the down side all day and closed with a decline of 4.47 points, to 840.85. Declines led advances by around five to two.

Volume rose to 49 million shares from 45.6 million Monday, when the industrials sank 12.46 points, the biggest drop since Feb. 22.

Analysts said the market's weakness reflects pessimism over the direction of interest rates. The federal funds rate, charged on overnight loans between banks, has held firm at about 14.5 percent since Friday

despite a slight moderation in the growth of the money supply.

Analysts said stock prices also came under pressure from the Commerce Department's report of a 6.4-percent drop in April housing starts and a revision in March starts to a decline of 0.4 percent from the originally reported rise of 2.5 percent.

Chase Manhattan fell \$3.25 in active trading, closing at \$48.75. The bank holding company said claims may be filed against it in

connection with problems at Drysdale Government Securities, which was reported to be unable to pay about \$160 million in accrued interest on borrowed securities.

Some investors took the development, which occurred less than a week after Braniff International filed for protection under Chapter 11 of U.S. bankruptcy law, as a sign of the severity of the present recession. Many analysts said the early selloff in Chase stock was emotional but added it demonstrated the nervousness on Wall

Street about potential business failures.

Drysdale's troubles also raised fears that liquidity will be tight in the government securities market, which could hurt other banks. Other banks with losses included Citicorp, off 3/4 to 25%; Morgan Guaranty, 1 1/2 to 32%; Manufacturers Hanover, 1 to 29%; Bancal Trust, 1 1/2 to 30%; and Bankers Trust, 1 1/2 to 30%.

Metromedia also rose after saying it had completed the acquisition of a Boston television station.

Subroto Sees Oil Demand Rising Soon

The Associated Press

CARACAS — Oil Minister Subroto of Indonesia predicted Tuesday that world demand for OPEC oil will rise this summer for the first time in more than a year.

At a special four-nation committee meeting on OPEC production, Mr. Subroto also said the oil cartel would stick to its current price structure, based on a benchmark price of \$34 a barrel.

"I don't think there will be a change in the official price of OPEC," he said, before entering a closed-door committee session.

The committee, comprising Mr. Subroto and the oil ministers of Algeria, Venezuela and the United Arab Emirates, is expected to recommend extending the production ceilings OPEC members agreed to at an emergency meeting two months ago in Vienna.



Subroto

Warning on U.K. Oil Development

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain is jeopardizing the future development of North Sea oil fields through its high taxing levels, an all-party parliamentary committee said Tuesday. It called for major changes in tax policy.

The report said that Britain's tax share on a large, profitable oil field could exceed 85 percent of income, while on a marginal field it was about 65 percent.

"A substantial risk exists that development is being discouraged," the report said.

The committee said North Sea oil production could decline in the 1990s and beyond.

It rejected the idea of cutting exports and reducing production to prolong Britain's net self-sufficiency in oil, as advocated by some oil companies, saying such a move would be neither profitable nor wise.

more than 15 percent of OPEC's total daily output.

Regan Fears Recovery May Be 'Very Anemic'

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The United States will have only "a very anemic" economic recovery this summer before slipping into another recession unless Congress finds a way to reduce budget deficits, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said Tuesday.

"We're going to continue with high rates of interest unless they do something about those deficits," Mr. Regan said on a television news program. "I think it is incumbent on the Congress to do something and to do it quickly."

The Treasury secretary, who declared a month ago that the economy was "dead in the water," said that there are growing signs that a recovery is about to occur. The economy is "starting to inch ahead, but it really hasn't gotten under steam yet," he said.

Personal Income Figures

If Congress and the White House can agree on a budget compromise that encompasses spending cuts and tax increases, he said, interest rates will fall and the economy will grow at an annual rate of 4 to 4.5 percent in the first two quarters of the recovery. Without a budget compromise, Mr. Regan said, the recovery will be very weak "and then we'll go right back into another recession."

The Commerce Department reported Tuesday that personal income rose a modest 0.3 percent in April. Personal consumption spending, however, rose 0.5 percent after declining 0.6 percent in March, the report said.

The department also reported an unexpectedly sharp decline in housing starts. Starts in April fell 6.4 percent to a seasonally adjusted rate of 881,000 units, the lowest since last November and 32.3 percent below the year-earlier level. For March, the department revised its report to a decline of 0.4 percent from the increase of 2.5 percent reported earlier.

Rise in Savings

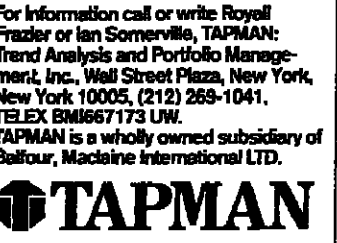
The department said new personal savings rose 4.2 percent to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$135.4 billion in April. Personal savings equals after-tax income minus total personal spending.

The report said total personal income rose to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$253 billion in April, while personal consumption spending — outlays for virtually everything but taxes and consumer-credit interest — rose to an adjusted \$195 billion.

Personal income fell slightly in December, its first decline since 1975. Since then it has risen at a sluggish pace, increasing 0.3 percent in January, 0.6 percent in February and 0.4 percent in March.

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued on Page 12)

هكذا من الجاهل

Banks Agree To Argentine Debt Proposal

By Robert J. Cole
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Argentina's finance minister, Roberto Alemann, says he has received assurances from international bankers that they will continue to roll over Argentina's short-term debt until the Falkland Islands dispute is over.

Banking sources said they would go along with the Argentine request because, as one put it, "There's no other way."

Interviewed by telephone Monday in New York, before he returned home after a trip that included a stop in Zurich, Mr. Alemann said that \$700 million of debt has been paid off this year and that payments are continuing as they come due. The total debt was estimated at \$35.7 billion at the end of 1981.

Mr. Alemann said Argentina has asked the banks to "maintain the exposure they have, that they roll over their credits until Argentina can go to market with syndicate loans." Asked when that might be, he replied, "When the conflict is over."

The minister said that Argentina is trying to substitute \$3.5 billion in medium-term debt for short-term debt now outstanding and that by early April, when Argentina invaded the Falklands, more than a third of the substitution had been completed.

He added that if the conflict is resolved diplomatically, the balance of the \$3.5-billion goal is expected to be arranged quickly by "returning to the market with syndicate loans." If the conflict continues, he said, Argentina would need time for a return to the market.

Meeting at the Argentine Consulate in Manhattan with 69 bankers from the United States, Canada and Japan, Mr. Alemann said his government's economic program — calling for a reduction in the federal deficit, a return of



Roberto Alemann

state-run industries to the private sector and lower inflation — has been slowed by the Falkland crisis but is still "moving ahead."

He said that Argentina's president, Gen. Leopoldo Galtieri, would not take action on any of the state-run industries "while the conflict is on."

In Zurich last Friday, Mr. Alemann spoke before 44 bankers from nine countries. No British banks were represented. At that meeting too, the Argentine official said, he received assurances that short-term debt will be rolled over.

Some of the questions dealt with the position Argentina might take if non-British banks share Argentine loan repayments with British banks. Under existing agreements, banks that are not receiving repayments — in this instance, the British banks — can request a share from those receiving payments.

Mr. Alemann said that Argentina would continue to pay the non-British banks, even though they shared with British banks, but that "Argentina will not replenish the shared part to the non-British bank."

Shortly after the Falkland crisis began last month, the Argentine government said it had set up an account to hold British loan repayments until the crisis is settled. Mr. Alemann said that the money is being paid into the account at the Argentine central bank and is earning interest. He declined to disclose the rate but said the money would be paid to the British banks when Argentina's assets in Britain, frozen by the government there, are released.

EEC Official Sees 'Blood on Floor' If the U.S. Slashes Steel Imports

By Jane Seaberry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A high-ranking European Economic Community official has warned the United States that its tough talk about possible trade sanctions against European steelmakers could have serious repercussions, possibly including rioting by Europe's unemployed.

The official, who asked that his name not be used, told reporters Monday that he was speaking on behalf of the EEC. While not threatening direct retaliation against the United States by Europe, he said U.S. actions could lead to "a lot of blood on the floor" politically.

If the Reagan administration takes drastic measures against foreign steelmakers, European officials may feel pressure to take action on U.S. farm products, for example, or the Domestic International Sales Corp. system, which allows U.S. companies overseas to defer certain taxes indefinitely. The Europeans have said the DISC deferment is an unfair subsidy.

But last year agreed to drop the complaint temporarily. The EEC official said pressure may build to renew complaints against the system.

The official was particularly critical of the decision last week by Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige to consider imposing retroactive duties on any foreign steelmakers found to have violated trade laws. Mr. Baldrige, who is under pressure from the steel industry and Congress, said he may invoke an untested section of the Export Administration Act of 1979, allowing him to impose penalties retroactively by up to 90 days.

The department is expected to make preliminary findings next month on 55 complaints by the U.S. steel industry against foreign makers. The complaints allege that European and other foreign steelmakers flood the United States with imports priced below production costs or supported by government subsidies.

The decision was intended to "penalize sudden foreign steel imports" into the United States allegedly made in an attempt to beat the imposition of an import ruling next month. Mr. Baldrige said the retroactive clause "serves notice on importers and foreign suppliers that we will not allow the law to be flouted."

The EEC official said "it is in the interest of the United States not to be too extreme in interpreting" subsidies law in regard to the cases. The official denied, however, that the Europeans are asking for special favors from the Reagan administration. He said U.S. officials should consider the international effects of their actions against trading partners.

The steel issue is critical in European countries, whose steel sales to the United States total \$2 billion a year. Since 1974, 250,000 steel jobs have been lost in Europe. The official warned that a harsh U.S. move could cause riots in Europe and noted that 10,000 unemployed steelworkers in Brussels already have held protests.

Volvo Reduces Reliance on Cars

(Continued from Page 9)

ests, including Scandinavian trading in energy and food processing. In terms of assets and reassignment responsibilities, the arrangement was more difficult to describe.

Anders Wall, the man behind Beijerve, was made chairman of the board of Volvo, while Pehr G. Gyllenhammar, who had been president, was given the titles of chief executive officer, managing director and chief corporate spokesman.

"Either you change with a hatchet, or you change by evolution," Mr. Ekman said. "This is more evolutionary; you could say our development is partly circumstantial and partly willed."

Truck production currently provides more profit than automobile manufacturing for the company. Volvo now makes about 300,000 cars a year and has brought out a new top-of-the-line model in Eu-

rope, an American-looking sedan called the 760GLE, which it will introduce in the United States this fall.

The car division had a bad experience with its less ambitious 340 series, which has lost the equivalent of \$119 million.

The United States, where sales have increased, is now Volvo's most important market. Business in West Germany, another important target, has declined, however.

But everything has gone up in the truck market, where Volvo doubled its production during the 1970s. In spite of the diminished size of world sales, Volvo increased its share last year after a record year in 1980. It now outsells Daimler-Benz in Britain and is close in France, Italy, the Netherlands and Portugal.

The big Volvo effort on the truck market came last year, with its purchase of most of the assets of White Motor, the American

truck manufacturer, for about \$70 million. "To be a survivor in the truck market, we had to get into the United States," said Sten Langenius, president of Volvo's truck division. "It would have been too long and been too difficult to go about it another way."

Mr. Langenius' goal is to push Volvo White Truck to a 10-percent share of the U.S. market from its current 5.8 percent. Volvo will make heavy use of the New River Valley, Va., plant taken over from White, but Mr. Langenius said it would not make much sense to manufacture engines and gearboxes anywhere but Europe.

The Volvo truck division's vigor has a parallel in Volvo buses, where it calls itself the second-biggest exporter next to Daimler-Benz. Now, Volvo has made up its mind to enter the American market. It has two buses being tested by New Jersey Transit, and will enter bids in various places soon.

The long-term plans, depending on acceptance and volume, would involve building plants at Volvo's Chesapeake, Va., plant.

Burger King Names Chief

Readers

MIAMI — Burger King, a unit of Pillsbury, said Norman Brinker will succeed Louis Neeb as chairman and chief executive officer, effective June 1. Mr. Brinker is president of Pillsbury's restaurant group.

A Lloyd's spokesman said the war-risk cancellation was a rare event, citing Angola, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel and Cambodia as other potentially hazardous zones for which there was no flat war-risk rate.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Japan

Kumogai Gumi

1st Half 1982 1981

Revenue 279,540 253,070

Profits 4,310 5,340

Telija

Year 1982 1981

Revenue 466,878 449,138

Profits 5,561 6,628

Netherlands

Akzo

1st Quar. 1982 1981

Revenue 3,710 3,530

Profits 25.9 28.1

Per Share 0.88 0.98

United States

Carnation

1st Quar. 1982 1981

Revenue 804.7 832.4

Profits 52.79 48.87

Per Share 1.44 1.32

Dresser Industries

2nd Quar. 1982 1981

Revenue 1,140 1,180

Profits 63.00 74.30

Per Share 0.80 0.97

1st Half 1982 1981

Revenue 2,306 2,170

Profits 139.9 138.0

Per Share 1.78 1.76

Hewlett-Packard

2nd Quar. 1982 1981

Revenue 1,060 867.00

Profits 94.00 70.00

Per Share 0.76 0.57

1st Half 1982 1981

Revenue 2,000 1,640

Profits 167.00 133.00

Per Share 1.35 1.09

K-Mart

1st Quar. 1982 1981

Revenue 3,640 3,370

Profits 5.90 5.46

Per Share 0.04 0.28

Lucky Stores

1st Quar. 1982 1981

Revenue 1,840 1,690

Profits 15.4 20.1

Per Share 0.31 0.40

Europeans Favor Delay in Raising Export Loan Rates

Readers

BRUSSELS — Finance ministers from the European Economic Community have proposed to delay until mid-June plans to raise export credit rates, according to Belgium's finance minister, Willy de Clercq.

Britain and France, among others, are strongly opposed to some aspects of the compromise plan to raise rates for government-backed export credits.

The plan, put forward by Sweden after a conference earlier this month failed to produce an agreement, calls for rates higher than those favored by most EEC nations but lower than those sought by the United States. Japan and the United States have expressed support for the plan. France and Britain, however, object to the way the proposal would raise the rates while also reclassifying many developing countries into categories that would mean they would pay still higher rates.

Speaking to reporters after an informal ministerial meeting Monday night, Mr. de Clercq said the EEC Commission will be asked to sound out opinions in other major industrial countries on the scope for revising the plan.

The current accord on export credits expires at the end of May.

New IBM Display Writer

Readers

RYE, N.Y. — International Business Machines will introduce an entry-level display writer system selling for \$6,160, including a software license fee, the company said Tuesday. Previously, IBM said, its lowest-priced display writer system sold for \$8,245.

Lloyd's to Alter War-Risk Policy

New York Times Service

LONDON — Underwriters at Lloyd's of London, the giant insurance market, have decided to cancel standard war-risk coverage on ships sailing to Argentina and in the South Atlantic waters as of midnight May 27.

This means that insurance rates might soar since shipowners will now have to renegotiate individually with underwriters the standard war-risk charge of 0.025 percent of the insured value of the ship.

While some underwriters may feel the risk to merchant ships in the South Atlantic remains minimal, since the present fighting is focused on military rather than on civilian targets, others may interpret the crisis in the Falkland Islands as a grave threat to any shipping in the area and consequently will set higher insurance rates.

The cancellation notice affects most of Lloyd's marine policies, including those for U.S., Greek and British ships, among others. Argentine vessels are no longer insured by Lloyd's since underwriters are following the British government's request for all companies to cease to extend, renew or do any new business with Argentina.

A spokesman for Delta Steamship Lines, one of the largest American shippers to South America, said that the Lloyd's action would not affect service to Argentine ports but that the company would face the prospect of increased insurance premiums on such shipments.

Delta currently sends four vessels a month to Buenos Aires, the major Argentine port affected by the cancellation.

Trade Development Bank Holding S.A.

Luxembourg

DIVIDEND PAYMENT

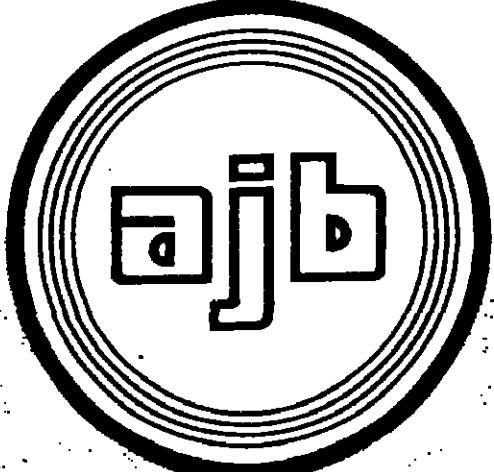
At the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in Luxembourg on May 11, 1982 it was resolved that a dividend of US\$ 1.40 per share be payable for the year ended December 31, 1981.

In respect of bearer shares, the dividend will be payable from June 1, 1982 at any one of the offices of the Company's paying agents on surrender of coupon No. 10.

Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited

Extract from Audited Accounts

	25th Feb. 1982	27th Feb. 1981
Share Capital	6,000	6,000
Retained Profit	11,600	10,000
Subordinated Loans (£ equivalent)	8,063	7,435
	12,495	10,317
Deposits	507,225	497,805
Loans	369,590	295,479
Total Assets	558,823	544,340
Profit before Taxation	4,134	4,139
Profit after Taxation	2,228	1,914



The Sanwa Bank Limited

The Nomura Securities Co. Ltd.

The Mitsubishi Bank Limited

The Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank Limited

An International Consortium Bank
(Shareholders' aggregate assets well exceeding U.S. \$214 billion)
Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited
29-30 Cornhill, London EC3V 3QA
Tel: 01-623 5861, Telex: 883661

BEAR STEARNS

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Heico Gesellschaft für Auslandsbeteiligungen AG

has sold

563,540 Shares of Common Stock of

Wm. E. Wright Co.

to

Wm. E. Wright Co.

We acted as financial advisor to Heico Gesellschaft für Auslandsbeteiligungen AG in this transaction.

Bear, Stearns & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange, Inc.

New York/Atlanta/Boston/Chicago/Dallas/Los Angeles/San Francisco
Amsterdam/Geneva/Hong Kong/London/Paris

May, 1982



ARTOC BANK AND TRUST LIMITED

Artoc Bank and Trust Limited is a fully licensed international Merchant Bank and Trust Company incorporated in the Bahamas with strong associations in the Middle East which enable the Bank to offer its customers expert advice on trade between Arab and western countries, as well as providing a complete service in the financing of trade, particularly in the oil and commodity sectors. The Bank provides all international banking facilities and its trust organisation specialises in arranging and managing investments in western countries.

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September 1982

Monday

Tuesday

263-102

264-101 Tax week 25

Oil and money
Conference

London

Note these dates in your calendar now!

The third annual International Herald Tribune/Oil Daily Conference on "Oil and Money in the Eighties," will take place September 20 and 21 at the Intercontinental Hotel in London.

The program will include sessions on the following subjects: the supply-demand outlook, the impact of downstream Arab investment, the long-term gas outlook, problems of energy

financing, how to make money in a soft energy market, and the future of the Gulf.

For further information, please contact the International Herald Tribune Conference Office, 181 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Telephone: 747.12.65, Ext.: 316. Telex: 612832.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

SPORTS

Yastrzemski: New Stance, New Stand

By Thomas Boswell

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A baseball player's batting stance is his consciously created state of himself — a self-portrait. It is always been Carl Yastrzemski's personal, and curious, virtue that he has been willing to change his stance, radically and often.

The alterations have come not merely in his stance at the plate, although, among stars, he has been singularly willing to tinker with success. Yaz also has changed his mental and emotional stance — his whole posture toward the game and the baseball world.

In short, Yastrzemski grows. This familiar fellow, who will be 43 in August, once again looks dramatically different, at the plate and away from it.

Finishing What He Started

At bat, he is a revitalized 330 hitter, leading his first-place Boston Red Sox in runs batted in (21). "I found my new stance with three days left in spring training," he said. "I'm quicker, have more power. I'm really swinging hard again." After four aging seasons of mild statistical embarrassment, like last year's .246 average, Yastrzemski seems intent on a career finish worthy of his start.

Away from the box, Yastrzemski, whose strained face has long seemed perfectly attuned to Boston's tradition of disappointment, is equally changed.

A shy smile has replaced the great hitter's characteristic look of pained, slightly annoyed concentration. Yastrzemski now goes out of his way to laugh, although so novel an expression seems to contradict all the down-turning characteristics of his face.

"At times, I thought it was talent alone that won. But now I think you need toughness, too," said Yastrzemski, who with the years has gone from superstar recluse to stoic veteran leader to cheerful old goat who's just doing the best he can. "Being on this team is the most fun I've ever had."

Implacable Intensity

Through 22 seasons, Yastrzemski has been a coil of implacable intensity. Although only 5 feet 11 and a lean 180 pounds, he has hit 431 home runs and swung hard enough to propel balls 500 feet.

His seizure of a swing seems like a paroxysm intended to dislocate a shoulder or wrench a knee with his corkscrew violence. Yastrzemski seems to hit the ball with his personal arm, as though pent-up hostility were being let loose.

Yet although the force was constant, the form varied. His stance has been so closed the it resembled Sam Musial's. He has held his hands as high as if a thumb had just poked a gun in his ribs. He has waggled and he has been frozen. And, in recent years, he has resembled a man leaning forward to peek around a corner while simultaneously hailing a taxi by waving an umbrella.

As he has changed his hitting tendencies, changed the

"book" on himself, Yastrzemski has been almost everything except "normal."

"I've tried so many different things there wouldn't be enough pages in a book for 'em," said Yastrzemski, who has been an opposite-field hitter (early years), an all-fields power hitter (mid-career), then a "dead pull" hitter. Along the way, he has changed from a fastball hitter to a guy who could kill the breaking ball and then back back.

Now, Yastrzemski looks almost conventional. "I kept telling him," said Walt Hiriak, the Red Sox batting coach, "that every good hitter, somewhere in his swing, reaches a point where his hands are ear-high and cocked at about a 45-degree angle. So why not start it there? Very logical. Common sense."

Gone is that awkward, off-balance crouch. "It was tough standing that way," Yastrzemski said, "let alone swinging. . . . But before I hurt my Achilles [in 1979], I was used to it up with that stance."

Only with Yastrzemski would such "logic and common sense" seem out of place. His baseball signature has always been a defiant Dali scrawl — utterly different. Now, the time has passed for being solitary. He is more than glad to heed a coach's nagging, to trade glory for fellow feeling.

The Yastrzemski face, which seemed made with heroic melancholy in mind, now seems relieved that the days of superstardom, of chasing 3,000 hits and 400 homers, are over. No more megarecords are within his reach.

Pleasant Downer

The Red Sox themselves, stripped of big names, are no longer burdened with too-great expectations. Yastrzemski can relax, a little, at last.

On the bench, he blends easily, talking about how "Burgie (reliever Tom Burgmeier) and I caught a half-dozen walleyes today." Instead of being the man perceived as looking over the manager's shoulder, Yastrzemski and skipper Ralph Houk are buddies.

If Yastrzemski had a spare life to live, it wouldn't be hard to imagine him using it to duplicate Houk's rise from private to major as an armored division Ranger who got the Silver Star, Purple Heart and Bronze Star; a hero at Bastogne, in the Battle of the Bulge.

Houk said recently, "I'm lucky that my veterans, like Yaz, are hard workers by nature. That rubs off. . . . Statistics don't mean anything. It's the things you do that win that count, like all the runs Yaz drives in from second base with two out. I came to the ballpark late today so that damned [injured] Yastrzemski couldn't talk me into putting him in the lineup."

All the weight isn't on Yastrzemski. When he has an injury, such as his current pulled groin muscle, he can take three games off to heal and nobody makes it a federal case. "I've learned that I need some time off now to give the muscles a chance to rebound," said the longtime Mr. Play With Pain.

Finally, baseball has become simple and pleasant — one game at a time for the sake of the game itself and for the



Carl Yastrzemski

"I'm really swinging hard again."

busby-tailed young team that reveres him. "I don't look back one day or ahead one day," said Yastrzemski. "I forget yesterday. Only today matters, helping the club today."

"This team is a good mixture, a very close club that pulls for each other. . . . a hell of a unit. Just watch the reactions on our bench. If you're a little down, all of a sudden guys are putting you on the back, shaking your hands, getting you psyched up."

Why is Yastrzemski — second in history in games played, fourth in bases on balls, seventh in total bases, 10th in hits, 11th in extra-base hits, 12th in runs batted in — still aggravating himself with groin pulls and the search for new stances?

"Want to get it all one time," he says, meaning the world title no Boston Red Sox team has won since 1918. "Don't know whether we will or not, but we'll be in there fighting. This time, together. No I's — just we's."

Argentine in Spotlit Wembley

By Rob Hughes

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Ricardo Julio Villa, big and strong, often moody and sometimes magnificent, is on the horns of a dilemma no sporting lifetime could ever condone a man to cope with. Latin to his bones, he is the Argentine left behind in the glare of the British soccer climax.

By the time you read this, Argentines and Britains could be kill-

SOCCER SCENE

ing one another in the Falklands. That, obviously, would end Villa's dream of returning to Wembley Saturday to repeat his goal-scoring heroics of the English Cup final of a year ago.

Then there was no war. Then Tottenham Hotspur in particular, and Britons in general, embraced Villa with the kind of passion bordering on love with which sport transcends ethnic boundaries.

Hundreds of millions around the world, South Americans included, saw television what in many ways became his one man's F.A. Cup final. The game itself was a draw, and the lingering memory was of the dark, brooding Villa walking funereally toward the tunnel after being withdrawn before the game's final whistle.

But he returned to triumph in the replay. There could be no substitute on earth for Villa four days later, as he scored twice in a 2-2 Spurs victory. His second goal was hypnotic. There are young British soldiers aboard ships in Argentine waters who still cherish the moment when Villa's muscular six-foot frame took flight into Manchester City's penalty area and then, as if in an inspired matador's dance, meandered through three opposing defenders, drew out the goalkeeper and shot beneath him.

Insistent

We got an idea of the man's insistent nature when he attempted to describe his goal:

"In that part of the pitch, everybody get worried and I think if I have the time, it is good. I try to go inside, but a player try to close me. So I see a chance going to the outside, and after that I try going inside again to make the goal bigger."

But in the end, I have luck to score a goal like that. The good fortune was ours to see it.

And while language is scarcely Villa's forte ("I don't learn good, I am lazy man"), I doubt his vision or version of that crowning effort is any clearer in Spanish. The goal came from deep within him — a man compulsively obeying a childlike fantasy to go on and create against the logical odds.

And Villa, we know, is prone to the heat of the moment. Against Brazil in the 1978 World Cup, he committed an horrendous foul that could have maimed the villainous Batista. "After, I was very sorry," he admits. "I saw it on TV and I say 'Ricky, what are you doing? You could break the leg.'"

The murky, willful, South Amer-

ican side of Villa has subsided in Europe. "English," he explains, "play very honest. They go for the ball. In Argentina, players sometimes hurt each other deliberately."

Hard Crossing

Nevertheless, he has by no means mastered the transition. The relentlessness of British soccer has found him out both physically and mentally. He has just returned from the second surgical operation of his four years here and his regular rashes of pulls and strains are as debilitating as his lapses of concentration and passion during regular league games.

He looks big and fierce, manly and competitive, yet at 29 needs to be cajoled into action. "We have to keep knocking the ball up to the big feller," says Keith Burkinshaw, the Spurs' manager, "and say, 'Right, you big bugger, get on with it.' Otherwise, he loses confidence."

For 90 games out of a hundred, Villa has shrugged his shoulders at having taken second billing to Ossie Ardiles, the brainy little Argentine orchestrator with whom he joined the Spurs in tandem. But when Ardiles flew back to Buenos Aires last month for his national team's World Cup preparations, Villa waited in vain for an invitation. It didn't come and, in pique, he smashed a hat-trick of goals in a league match.

So now Villa has no neighbor. Ardiles, whose linguistic ability was a crutch for his mate but whose political games Villa never played in public, is back home. Villa is alone.

Well, almost. His wife Cristina gave birth to a son, their second

child on British soil, a week ago; in happier times, Christina and Ricky Villa had shared the desire to produce a boy of dual nationality who might on a day choose to play soccer for England.

The boy might, still, of course. But right now, his father cannot know if his own second opportunity to play in England's showpiece final will be tolerated. Last week, within days of his son's birth in London, Villa was booed every time he touched the ball during a game at Liverpool. That crowd, one of the fairest anywhere in the world, simply would not forgive him for being Argentine.

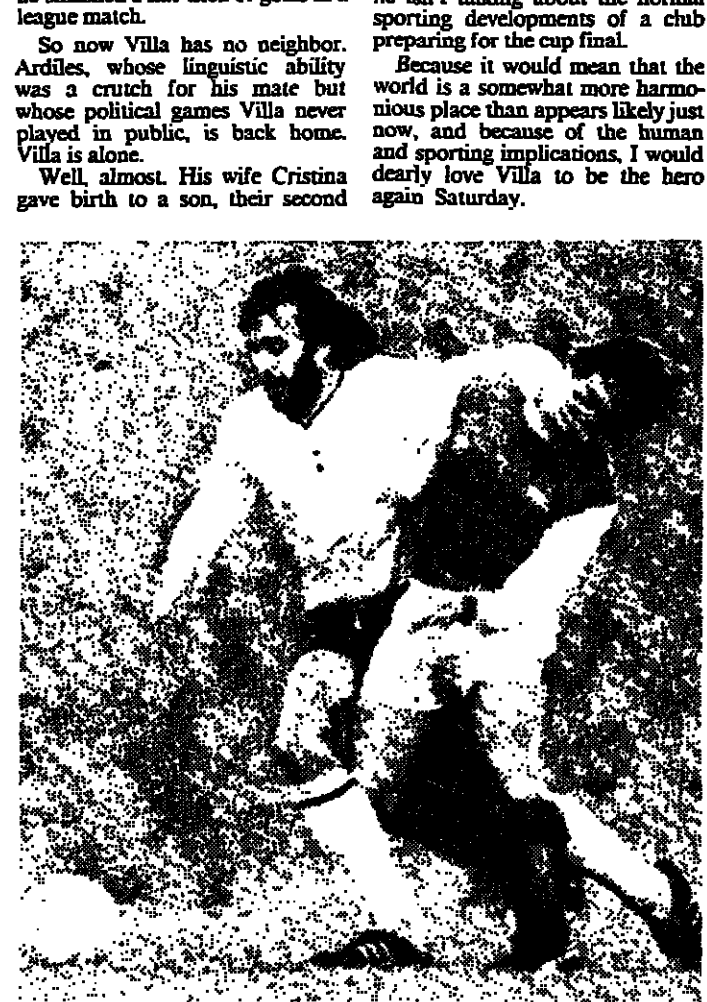
Villa shrugs and says he doesn't want to talk politics, says it doesn't hurt, says he understands. He knows, without doubt, that if the roles were reversed, a Buenos Aires crowd would not stop short of lynching a British player.

Shaky

But his form is suffering. And although Burkinshaw — already denied the organizational expertise of one Argentine international — still wants Villa in his cup-final team, the prospect of Villa's shaking Princess Anne's royal hand at Wembley on Saturday is not an honor that is likely to be left to him or his manager to choose.

"Whether I play him or not depends how the situation develops this week," says Burkinshaw. And he isn't talking about the normal sporting developments of a club preparing for the cup final.

Because it would mean that the world is a somewhat more harmonious place than appears likely just now, and because of the human and sporting intentions I would dearly love Villa to be the hero again Saturday.



Ricardo Villa, left, had the better of a close encounter with Arsenal's Kenny Sanson in an English FA Cup match early this year.

Astros Break Phillies' 7-Game Streak With 8-1 Triumph

United Press International

PHILADELPHIA — Vern Riffe scattered four hits and Terry Puhl's two-run single highlighted a five-run fifth inning that helped the Houston Astros break

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

the Philadelphia Phillies' seven-game winning streak, 8-1, here Monday night.

Backed by a 14-hit attack, Riffe (2-2) allowed only one hit after the fourth inning and retired the last 12 batters in order. Jose Cruz and Craig Reynolds drove in two runs apiece while Phil Garner had four hits and scored three runs.

In their first inning, the Astros had seven singles, all but one coming off Ron Reed (1-1). Hits by Garner, Alan Ashby and Reynolds accounted for one run. After a sacrifice by Riffe, Puhl singled off the glove of first baseman Pete Rose.

Tony Scott then singled Puhl to third. After Puhl was thrown out at the plate trying to score on a pitch that got away from catcher

Bo Diaz, Ray Knight — extending his hitting streak to 14 games — singled home Scott. Knight eventually scored on a check-swing single by Cruz. The Astros added runs on a fielder's-choice grounder by Reynolds in the sixth, a single by Cruz in the seventh and a single by Ashby in the eighth.

Looking for only the second time in their last 15 games, the Phils scored in the second on a double

by Diaz and single by Manny Trillo.

Expos 4, Braves 0

In Montreal, Steve Rogers shut out Atlanta, 4-0, on two hits in a game played under protest by both managers. The Braves claimed Rogers had stolen a base.

Los Angeles' Steve Garvey, who has been hitting .300, hit a home run in the first inning and drove in two runs in the second.

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White Sox 8, Rangers 6

In Chicago, Carlton Fisk homered and singled to drive in four runs and Harold Baines had three runs batted in as the White Sox beat Texas, 8-6. Dennis Lamp (4-0) pitched 8 1/3 innings before Salome Barojas came on to record his 10th save after the Rangers after had scored five times in the ninth.

Royals 7, Yankees 0

In the American League, in Kansas City, Larry Gura pitched a seven-hitter and George Brett and Willie Wilson each had three hits to help the Royals whitewash New York, 7-0. The Yankees traded Gura (4-1) to Kansas City in 1976; since then, he has had a 74-40 record overall and is 11-2 against New York. Of Gura, Yankees manager Gene Michael remarked: "I don't know why he's so effective against us. Your guess is as good as mine."

In the National League, Charlie Leibrandt, who was making his first start since May 2, pitched seven strong innings and Paul Hogue-tripled in a run and scored as Cincinnati beat the Mets, 7-2. Leibrandt (2-1), allowed three of his eight hits the first inning when New York scored on a throwing error by catcher Alex Trevino as Mookie Wilson stole third. The Reds' left-hander struck out five, one of them former teammate George Foster with two on and two out in the fifth, and did not issue a walk.

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